PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1895.

The accompanying Provincial Form No. II shows that there are in the Bombay Presidency 292 factories compared with 278 reported last year. Of these 124 are situated in the Town and Island of Bombay. The chief centres of power industry outside Bombay are Khándesh (76), Ahmedabad (14), and Hyderabad (19).

2. Of these 292 factories, 164 work all the year round, and the remainder are seasonal.

3. The cotton industry now employs 110,535 operatives in 219 factories. A grand total of 139,479 operatives are employed altogether, the Bombay factories claiming 94,048 out of this number.

4. With the exception of three months, during which he was absent on privilege leave, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.S., has held continuous charge of the Office of Chief Inspector of Factories in the Town and Island of Bombay throughout the year. As a result, this officer has been able to deal at some length in his report with two important questions arising out of the administration of the Act in Bombay, *viz.*, the improvement of ventilation in certain portions of the cotton mills, and the protection of those machines which have been proved by recent experience to afford undue risk of serious accidents to the operatives. The report is attached.

5. It will be remembered that for some years, Government have had under consideration a proposal for giving assistance to the Chief Inspector in Bombay, and for providing for technical inspection in the mofussil, by utilizing the inspection staff of the Steam Boiler Office. Meanwhile, the recent financial legislation of the Government of India, imposing a duty on cotton yarn, and subsequently on cotton goods, led to the abandonment of the original scheme in favour of a Joint Factory and Excise Staff. It was decided that the services of Factory Inspectors could conveniently be utilized for the collection of the new revenues; the large proportion of the factories devoted to the manufacture of yarns and cloth, seemed to render the discharge of the double duties by one set of officers practicable, while at the same time it was necessary to select for the posts of Cotton Duty Inspectors men, who, from their previous training, would be likely to possess all the technical knowledge required for inspections under the Factory Act. Other considerations in favour of a Joint Staff may more fittingly be dealt with in another place. It will be sufficient here to state that the proposal for a Joint Factory and Boiler Staff was abandoned in favour of the new scheme, and two new Inspectors were subsequently appointed in the Town and Island of Bombay. These officers have performed during the year a considerable number of inspections under the Factory Act. Their duties being limited to the inspection of cotton mills and other factories; the inspections have been performed at all hours during the day, and have thus added greatly to the efficiency of the control exercised over the Bombay factories by the Chief Inspector of that place. Meanwhile, the services of Mr. Shore, the Presidency Inspector, have been utilized in the mofussil for both purposes. The delay which occurred in appointing a Second Inspector for Bombay, led to Mr. Shore being detained for a considerable part of the year to perform the inspections subsequently allotted to the Second Additional Inspector. Mr. Shore has thus been unable to visit the Central Provinces, and has been forced to greatly restrict his inspections in the mofussil. This decrease in inspections outside Bombay is to be regretted, but as will be observed, it was only temporary, and moreover, under the circumstances, it was unavoidable.

6. Of the total number of factories, 245 were inspected more than three times, 19 three times, 20 twice, and 1 once. In Khándesh, all the factories were not visited quarterly, and 4 factories were not visited at all. The Collector explains, that "the officers in charge of the tálukas cannot always arrange to be

each quarter in every part of their charge where there is a factory, and therefore, all factories cannot be visited quarterly by them. But a good amount of inspection has been done; for all the factories except four, which were closed, were inspected during the year." In Bombay and Sholápur, the two factories which remained uninspected were closed during the year. At Násik, one factory was not visited on account of its being only brought on to the register within a few days of the close of the year. The Presidency Inspector visited no factories in Sind or the Central Provinces. The reason has already been explained in paragraph 5.

7. It is generally reported that the provisions of the Act, regarding the weekly holiday and midday stoppages, are duly observed. In Bombay, the additional inspections by the new staff seem to render satisfactory evidence that these provisions are rarely, if ever, infringed. It is to be noted that some misunderstanding seems to exist in Ahmednagar, concerning the position of contractors' labourers employed in the four cotton presses of that district. The Collector reports "the work of picking cotton and filling the receptacles, in which the bales are pressed, is done by contract, and the labourers on this work make their own arrangements for time, food, and rest." It would seem, however, that these labourers are employed within the meaning of Section 5 of the Act, and are, therefore, subject to the usual restrictions concerning the hours of work and the intervals for rest. It is the usual practice for cotton presses to employ only a very small staff of permanent hands, the main portion of the operatives being taken on by contractors during the season. But this fact should not be allowed to interfere with the application of the provisions of the Act. No factories were exempted during the year from the liability to close on Sundays under Section 5B.

8. The special inspections of factories by Medical Officers, were performed regularly by the Presidency Surgeons in the Town and Island of Bombay, the results being communicated in the report, of which a specimen was attached to last year's Provincial Report. In the mofussil, a considerable number of visits were paid by these officers, but in the case of the marginally noted districts, the prescribed number of inspections was not made in all cases. The Collectors have not given reasons for the omission.

Ahmedabad.
Dhárwár.
Khándesh.
Bijápur.

II.—Sanitation.

9. The general sanitary condition of the factories, apart from the question of ventilation, continues to be satisfactory. In Bombay Town and Island, the Medical Inspectors have from time to time brought to my notice some slight improvements required in the condition of the latrines, and the arrangement of the water-supply. No difficulty has been experienced in persuading factory owners to take the necessary steps. From Poona, Bijápur, and Kaira, the Collectors report that recourse has been had to the amended Rule 9 (published with the Provincial Report for 1894), in order to improve the condition of the surroundings of certain factories in their districts. At the Prince of Wales Press in Bijápur, the Medical Inspector is reported to have required some necessary improvement of the water-supply. For the rest, the medical authorities appear to have been satisfied with the results of their inspections.

10. Ventilation in factories, other than those connected with the cotton industry, gives no grounds for dissatisfaction. The Chief Inspector, in paragraph 8 of his report, explains how the question of improved ventilation for factories has been narrowed to the consideration of certain schemes relating to cotton mills only. From the reports of the District Collectors, it is to be inferred that where there are no cotton mills no cause exists for interference; and as regards the mills, the result of the experiments in Bombay is generally awaited. The Chief Inspector's account of the progress made in Bombay during the last twelve months is of interest. Two experiments have been taken in hand with a view to arrive at some satisfactory form of lateral opening for the admission of fresh air in the blow-rooms, card-rooms, and spinning-rooms. It is anticipated that, in addition, some mechanical contrivance will be necessary for the removal of the exhausted air and debris. Ventilating fans are already in use at the Empress Mills, Nágpur, and the Union Mills, Naigám. There would, therefore, seem to be little difficulty in procuring their general adoption. There is

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little to add to the Chief Inspector's remarks on this head. The solution of the difficulty in Bombay will no doubt be followed by similar progress in the mofussil. The experimental introduction of the drosophore, a small machine for the moistening of the atmosphere, in accordance with the requirements of the textile industry, is referred to by the Chief Inspector and by the Presidency Inspector as a promising improvement compared with the usual system of introducing steam. The drosophore, by securing a regular supply of moisture, avoids the overcharging of the atmosphere which is at present not unusual.

III.—General Health of the Operatives.

11. The general health of the operatives is reported from all sides to be satisfactory. Under this head no particulars are furnished by the Collectors in any way differing from the reports of previous years. In Surat the average of absenteeism is shown as varying from 5 per cent. in the Beg Mahomed Mill, to 19 per cent. in the Gulambaba Mill.

These are almost the extreme limits. As a rule the percentage varies very little from 10; in three cases only is it as low as 2.

12. The total number of operatives dealt with in this report is 139,479, of whom 27,561 are women and 6,988 children. Of this number, 99,961 are employed in cotton spinning and weaving, 10,574 in cotton pressing and cleaning, 1,486 in other textile industries (wool, cotton, hosiery and silk), 12,649 in railway workshops, 3,517 in iron foundries, 2,536 in printing presses, and the remainder, 8,756, in various minor industries. Both the number of women and of children employed have increased.

The following table shows the distribution of operatives among the various trades and employments for the last four years, and the yearly number of women and children employed. In Bombay the Chief Inspector shows a falling off in the number of children employed. This decrease appears to have been more than counterbalanced by their increased employment in other parts of the Presidency:—

Employment in Factories.

Year.	Total Operatives.	Women.	Children.	Cotton Industry.	Other Textile Industries.	Railway Workshops.	Iron Foundries.	Printing Presses.	Other Industries.
1892	118,470	22,844	5,946	90,978	1,552	12,196	2,688	2,140	8,916
1893	126,145	25,539	5,753	98,173	1,509	12,952	2,593	2,604	8,309
1894	132,894	26,334	6,424	104,605	1,384	13,050	2,336	2,546	8,973
1895	139,479	27,561	6,988	110,535	1,486	12,649	3,517	2,536	8,756

IV.—Wages and General Condition.

13. From Hyderabad it is reported:—

"Gin tenders generally earn 7 to 8 rupees a month. Their indebtedness is no more than that of the ordinary (labouring) classes. Except the gin fitters and mechanics, who earn from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 a month, none of the operatives depend entirely on the factories for their livelihood. The factories are closed for 4 or 5 months during the year, and consequently operatives are obliged to seek other employment during that period. The majority work between the cultivation seasons only, as they are required for sowing, tilling, and harvest work."

In Ahmedabad—

"Monthly earnings vary from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per head. Families employed in the mills are less in debt than those dependent on other sources for their livelihood. The individual cost of living is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per mensem. Most of the operatives live by factory work alone."

14. The Presidency Inspector reports as follows on a strike in Ahmedabad:—

"I must report one of the largest strikes of mill operatives ever known in the Presidency, which occurred in Ahmedabad in the first week of February. All the weavers in the mills struck work without notice, and other mill workmen joined them. The origin of the strike was a resolution of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association to pay the weavers fortnightly instead of weekly. The weekly wage system had been in force ever since the

first mill was started in Ahmedabad in 1869. There must have been at least 8,000 men on strike at the time. The strike lasted 10 days, and for days afterwards the weavers were slow and dissatisfied at their work. It was fully a month before everything was again working smoothly. All the mill workmen are now paid fortnightly."

The Chief Inspector on the other hand reports no recurrence of the strikes in Bombay. Labour is reported to be plentiful, and it does not therefore seem that strikes have much prospect of being successful. There has not, however, been any cause of dissension in Bombay between the millowners and operatives such as appears to have occurred in Ahmedabad. In Bombay operatives are paid monthly.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

15. Of 27,561 women employed 26,686 were working in the cotton industry. As reelers they are usually given excellent accommodation. The Chief Inspector deals further with the objections to the galleries in which the reels are occasionally located. As I feared, want of space in many cases renders their removal impracticable; but it is satisfactory to note that the Medical Inspector takes a less unfavourable view of their condition than was expressed by the Chief Inspector in last year's report. Improvements have been made where possible both by adding roof ventilation and in affording sufficient means of escape in case of fire.

16. The hours of employment for women in the Surat District are from 9½ to 10½. At the Thána Bone Mill, 8 hours only, at Kaira and Poon 9½, and 9 in Belgaum. In all other cases they appear to work for the full time allowed by law. No particulars are again given for Bijápur and Násik. The Collector of Hyderabad again reports, on the subject of work in cotton presses,—

"The number of women and children employed differs considerably. They are mostly employed in separating the discoloured cotton from the purer staple, and are paid their wages by the contractor in whose employ they are. It has nevertheless been ruled that they form part of the factory establishment as their work is carried on within the precincts of the yard. Their average hours of work depend on their own health and inclination, as they are paid by piece-work, and come and go as they please."

It is presumed that the hours of work are not in excess of those permitted by the provisions of the Act. This case was commented on in my last year's report.

17. The 6,988 children now at work in factories consist of 5,510 boys and 1,478 girls. As a rule they are employed for the full 7 hours permitted by law. At Kaira the hours are said not to exceed 6.

18. The question of midday stoppages has been given full attention in Bombay, where the provision of additional Inspectors has afforded greater facilities for ascertaining that the period of rest is duly allowed. It is therefore satisfactory to observe that the Chief Inspector has found no irregularities to report in this respect. The matter is one which should continue to occupy a large share of the Inspector's attention. It is feared that the female operatives would be ready to assist in an infringement of the provisions for the rest of an hour and a half allowed to them, and thus to render the detection of an offence especially difficult. The half hour stoppage for men is more readily checked.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

19. The Chief Inspector has given in his report a full account of the measures taken to secure children working on ring frames against serious injury. The method of protection adopted appears to be simple and efficacious. The Presidency Inspector has given attention to introducing the same system in the mills outside the Town and Island of Bombay. Mr. Enthoven also describes in sufficient detail other measures taken to protect operatives in the mills—measures based on the results of recent experience showing the most probable source of accidents. Mr. Shore reports that at one of the Ahmedabad mills the ring frames recently imported from England were received properly fitted with the guard bars described by the Chief Inspector.

The Presidency Inspector further remarks, "During the year I have given attention to the hoist gates of storied mills, and I am having trip gates fitted to each floor gateway. This will be a great safeguard against accidents occurring by operatives falling down the hoist well. I have often found children, and even adults, looking down the well from the edge of the top floor, where a slight push or sudden start would precipitate them headlong to a depth of 30 or 40 feet. For the purpose of protecting the hoists an automatic gate is preferable, and has, in some cases, been already introduced."

Collectors all report that the machines are properly guarded. It is noteworthy that in Bombay the replacing of belts on moving pulleys, formerly a fertile source of accidents, has not resulted in any case of serious injury during the year. The precautionary measures framed in 1892 for guarding against accidents of this nature would, therefore, seem to have proved effectual.

VII.—Accidents.

20. There were 1,090 accidents during the year, of which 17 were fatal and 81 serious. The following particulars show the percentage of accidents for the last four years:—

Factory Accidents, 1892-1895.

Year.	Fatal Accidents.	Serious Accidents.	Slight Accidents.	Total.	Average per 100 Men Employed.
1892	13	79	639	731	·62
1893	13	75	844	932	·74
1894	17	66	962	1,045	·78
1895	17	81	992	1,090	·78

In the report for Bombay full particulars are given of the various fatal accidents which occurred there. In Khándesh, at the Jalgaum Mill, a woman fell into some boiling water and died from the injury received. No particulars are furnished of the other 5 fatal accidents which occurred in the mofussil. Two of the fatalities in Bombay were due to operatives being drowned in mill tanks. One death occurred from injuries received at the ring frames before these machines were protected. It will be observed that neither the percentage of accidents nor the number of deaths has increased during the year.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

21. There were several prosecutions during the year.

In Bombay, the Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Gas Inventions Company opened a factory without giving notice as required by Section 14. The Agents were prosecuted and were warned not to commit the offence again.

In Poona, an operative was prosecuted for altering the ages entered in six children's certificates. He was acquitted by the Magistrate. The reason for the failure of the prosecution is not explained. In Hyderabad, the occupiers of eight factories were proceeded against for infringing the provisions of clauses *a*, *e*, & *g*. of Section 15. In six cases convictions were obtained, one case was withdrawn, and the eighth ended in an acquittal.

22. Mr. Enthoven the Chief Inspector has worked during the year with his usual care and energy and the officers named by him have also given valuable assistance in administering the Act.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

Bombay, 8th June 1896.

FORM II.

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

BOMBAY

	Name of District.	Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.																		Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.			Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.					Average daily number of Factories entered in		
																							Inspected during the year.					Adults.		
		Cotton Mills.	Bone-crushing Mills.	Woollen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton-cleaning and ginning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Workshops.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	Printing Presses.	Silk Mills.	Oil Mills.	Dockyards.	Hosiery.	Other Factories within scope of Act.	Total of Columns 2 to 15.	In which Steam Power is used.	In which Steam Power is not used.	Total, Columns 17 and 18.	Once only.	Twice (but not three times).	Three times.	More than three times.	Total Columns 20 to 23.	Not inspected during the year.	Total Columns 24 and 25.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	14 (d)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	1. Town and Island of Bombay ...	67	...	2	...	...	6	1	9	1	1	7	...	8	1	2	4	1	9	124	124	..	124	...	1	...	122	123	1	124	71,703	18,938	90,643
Northern Division.	2. Ahmedabad ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	14	..	..	...	14	14	...	14	10,114	996	11,110
	3. Broach ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	1,739	373	2,112
	4. Kaira ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	362	62	424
	5. Surat ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	724	425	1,149
	6. Thána ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3,001	839	3,840
Central Division.	7. Khándesh ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	55	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76	...	76	1	12	16	43	72	4	76	5,359	3,393	8,752
	8. Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	4	..	4	...	1	...	2	3	1	4	469	105	574
	9. Poona ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	11	...	11	...	...	1	10	11	...	11	3,018	249	3,267
	10. Sholápur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	..	8	...	3	...	4	7	1	8	1,135	525	1,660
	11. Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	215	50	265
Southern Division.	12. Belgaum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	537	396	933
	13. Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	1	1	3	5	...	5	91	144	235
	14. Dhárwár ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1,812	182	1,994
Sind.	15. Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	1	18	19	...	19	1,120	769	1,889
	16. Karáchi ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	2	...	10	12	...	12	2,128	115	2,243
	17. Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1,401	...	1,401
	Provincial Total ...	97	3	2	1	1	6	81	46	12	1	13	...	9	1	2	4	1	12	292	291	1	292	1	20	19	245	285	7	292	104,930	27,561	1,32,491

Columns 1 to 47 of this statement should be prepared from the statements accompanying the District Annual Reports on the working of the Factories Act, and the instruc
43 have altered during the year in any Factory, the system in force at the end of the year should be shown in these columns. Columns 43 to 59 should be prepared from
dency towns.

After Column 14 should be added as many columns [14 (a), 14 (b), 14 (c), &c.] as are necessary for showing any classes of Factories other than those specified in Columns
Specially important industries should be separately shown even if there are less than ten Factories.

The totals of Columns 16, 19, 26, 37, 43 should agree; or the differences should be fully explained.

Bombay, 8th June 1896.

II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

PRESIDENCY.

Operatives employed in the Columns 2 to 16.				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16 worked mainly by.				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						Number of Accidents during the year in Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.				Number of persons convicted during the year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.													Remarks.
Children.								On which general Holiday ordinarily given.		Exempted.								Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, Clauses.										Under Section 15 (2) of Factories Act.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of Columns 29 to 32.	Shifts or Sets.	Midday Stoppages.	Otherwise.	Total of Columns 34 to 36.	On Sundays.	On varying Week days.	Under Section 5 B (2) (c).	Under Section 5 B (2) (d).	Worked "otherwise", i.e., not falling under Columns 38 to 41.	Total Columns 38 to 42.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	Total (a) to (i).	Under Section 15 (2) of Factories Act.	Total Columns 57 and 58.		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59		60
2,773	632	3,405	94,048	7	116	...	123	122	...	1	...	...	123	11	32	765	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		*One was closed during the year.
924	252	1,176	12,286	14	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	14	1	5	78	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		* Children generally work by shifts and adults by midday stoppages.
249	24	273	2,385	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	7	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	...	4	428	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
164	102	266	1,415	1	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
286	154	440	4,280	...	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	17	13	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
341	...	341	9,093	35	37	...	72	19	53	...	...	...	72	1	4	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		* One factory has not worked for 4 years. Three factories did not work during the year.
...	...	...	574	3	1	..	4	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
257	22	279	3,546	...	11	...	11	10	1	...	...	...	11	...	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1,660	6	1	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	7	...	2	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		* In liquidation.
...	...	...	265	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
320	180	500	1,433	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	235	...	2	3	5	5	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
36	18	54	2,048	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
133	87	220	2,109	...	19	...	19	18	1	...	...	...	19	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	7	30	2,273	3	9	...	12	11	1	...	...	...	12	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1,401	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5,510	1,478	6,988	1,39,479	70	213	3	286	221	64	1	...	...	286	17	81	992	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

tions given on the forms of those statements should, so far as applicable, be followed in the preparation of this statement. If the system of working referred to in Columns 34 t statistics specially furnished by District Officers in respect of districts and by the Chief Inspector or other officer designated by the Local Government in respect of the Presi

2 to 14 of which any considerable number are worked in any Province. Any Class of Factories of which there are ten or more in a Province should be separately shown.

A. M. T. JACKSON,

Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium

No. $\frac{F. I.}{168}$ OF 1896.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE,
CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
Bombay.

Bombay Custom House,
Factory Department,
21st May 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to report as follows on the working of the Indian Factory Act in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year 1895.

2. The number of factories liable to inspection at the time of submitting my report for 1894 was 121. There are now 124. The additional factories are :—

1. The Sirdárs Carbonic Acid Gas Invention's Company,
2. Bombay Flour Mill No. 3,

both opened during the year.

3. Bombay Flour Mill No. 2,

which was erroneously reckoned to form part of Bombay Flour Mill No. 1 in last year's report. The Scott Cotton Press at Colába was finally closed during the year, and the Victoria Flour Mill also ceased work, and remained closed for the greater portion of the year. It has been retained on the list as it will probably resume work later.

3. The distribution of factories between the various trades and industries is as follows :—

	No.
Cotton cleaning, pressing, spinning and weaving ...	77
Woollen Mills	2
Silk Mill	1
Hosiery Factory	1
Tannery	1
Iron Foundries	7
Dock-yards	4
Printing Presses	8
Gas Works	2
Flour Mills	6
Saw Mill	1
Dye-works	2
Arsenals and Gun Carriage Factories	2
Mints	1
Furniture Manufactory	1
Oil Mills	2
Railway and other Workshops	6
	124

The predominance of the cotton industry over all others in Bombay is being accentuated as the year closes by the construction of additional mills, and by the formation of companies to construct others. The end of the year witnessed the completion of the Textile Mill at Parel and the foundation of the Ebrahimbhoy Mill close by. It may be anticipated that this rate of construction will be maintained for some years at least, thus increasing very considerably the area of inspections, for it must be remembered that cotton mills, on account of the large number of operatives employed and the number of machines in use, occupy more of an Inspector's time than several factories of other descriptions. Under these circumstances the assistance which the Chief Inspector has received during the year by the appointment of two Inspectors of Factories for the Town and Island of Bombay has been most opportune. The result will be noted in the increased number of inspections performed during the year, representing a more efficient supervision of the working of the provisions of the Act.

4. During the months of June, July and August, I was absent on privilege leave, and Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, C. S., held charge of the office of Chief Inspector. With this exception I have held the appointment uninterruptedly throughout the

year. The period of my absence was so arranged as to permit of my performing the necessary inspections during the second and third quarters of the year before and after availing myself of leave of absence. Mr. Jackson made no visits of inspection, being fully occupied with the double office work.

5. On February 15th Mr. Frederick Engel was appointed Inspector of Factories and Excise in the Town and Island of Bombay. On my return from leave a second Inspector, Mr. J. R. Carpenter, was similarly gazetted. The appointment of these officers was rendered necessary by the passing of the Cotton Duties Act of 1894. It cannot, therefore, be presumed that they will always be available for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act. On the contrary, a recent revision in the system of levying the Cotton Duties has enabled the services of one of these Inspectors to be dispensed with. It seems, therefore, desirable to note that the inspection and general control of the factories in Bombay Town and Island, now increasing steadily in number year by year, cannot be efficiently undertaken by the Chief Inspector alone, so long as that officer has other duties to perform. The minimum number of inspections required at present during the year is just under 600. Allowing for the assistance now received in sanitary matters from the Joint Medical Inspectors, who visit the factories half-yearly, there remains sufficient work to occupy the whole time of an Inspector throughout the year, whereas the Chief Inspector can only spare such leisure as may be available after discharging the other duties of his office.

6. The following Table shows particulars of the inspections performed by the Chief Inspector, the two Inspectors subordinate to him, and the Joint Medical Inspectors, during the year :—

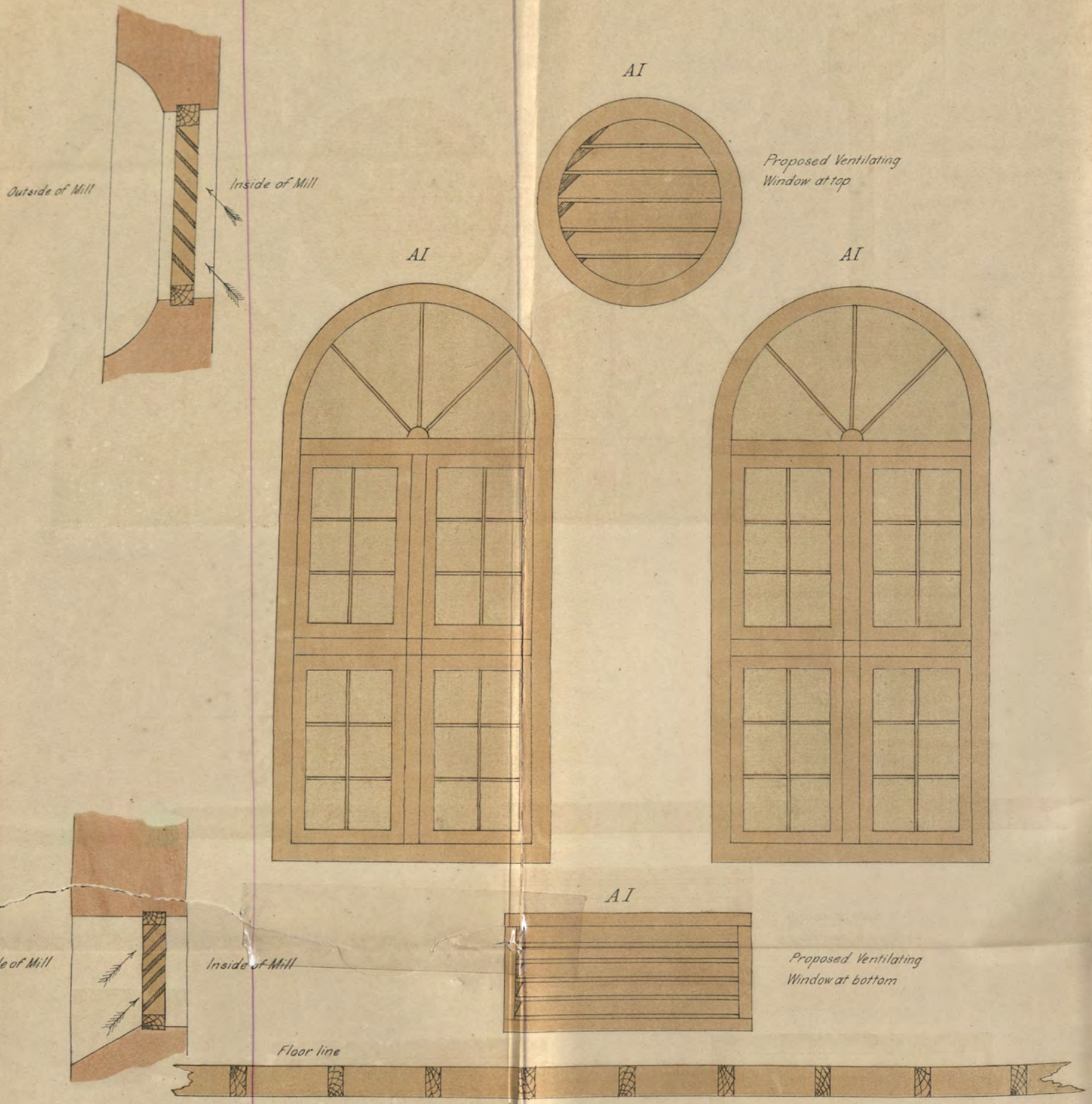
Inspections during 1895.

Quarter.	Number of Factories liable to Inspection.	Visits by the Chief Inspector.	Visits by Subordinate Inspectors.	Visits by Medical Officers.	Total.
1st	121	30	83	23	136
2nd	122	31	109	100	240
3rd	122	28	94	16	138
4th	123	37	82	106	225
Total ...	Average No. per Quarter. 122	126	368	245	739

The number of inspections performed in 1894 was 647. As Chief Inspector I visited most of the factories once during the year. The heavy work thrown on the office by the introduction of a system for levying duty on Cotton Mills effectually precluded my undertaking more than this number of inspections. Excepting two factories opened in the second half of the year, the Joint Medical Inspectors visited each of the factories in their charge twice. This minimum has for the present been accepted as sufficient for all requirements. The visits of the remaining Inspectors have been made at all times of the day. Moreover, it is important to note that, quite apart from the 368 inspections undertaken for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act, these officers have been required to constantly visit the larger portion of the factories, *viz.*, the cotton mills, for other purposes. Thus the Bombay factories may be said to have been subject during the year to a system of supervision far more searching than has ever previously been applied to them. That no serious irregularities or infringements of the provisions of the Act have, in spite of this increased vigilance, been brought to light should, I venture to think, be considered as eminently satisfactory. It may be added, in reference to paragraph 7 of my last year's report, that no cases of the half hour midday stoppage being omitted have been detected by the Inspectors, although special attention has been given to the stopping hours.

7. During the year the factory population has increased from 90,721 to 94,048, thus showing an increase of close on 10,000 operatives in the last three years. More than three-quarters (73,865) are at work in the cotton mills.

SHEL



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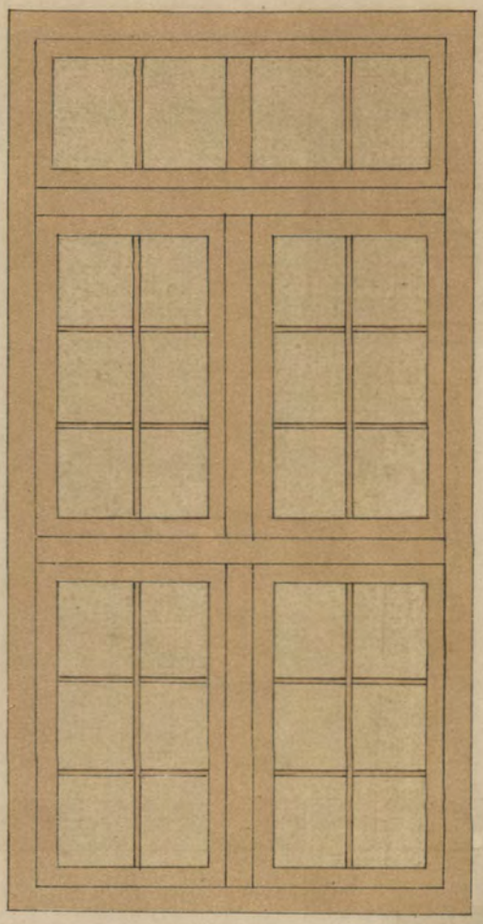
SHEET Nº 1

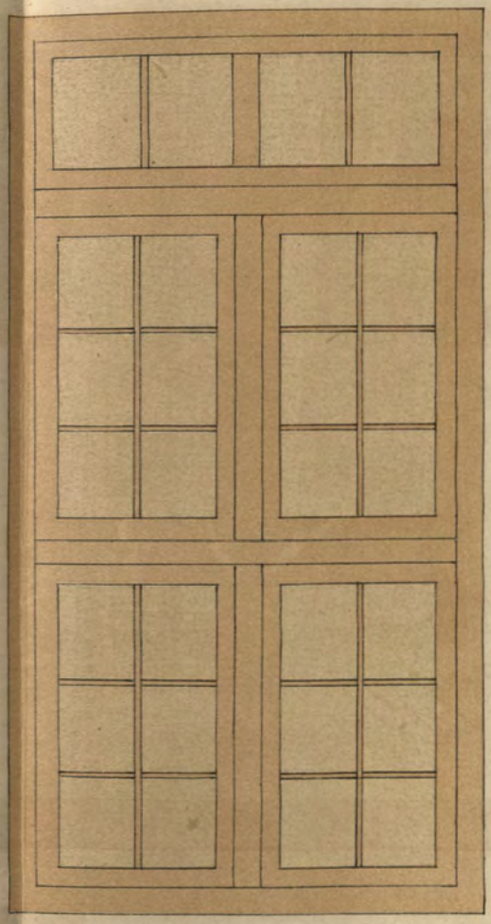
AII

Propsed Ventilating
Window at top.

AII



AII



AII

Proposed Ventilating
Windows at bottom

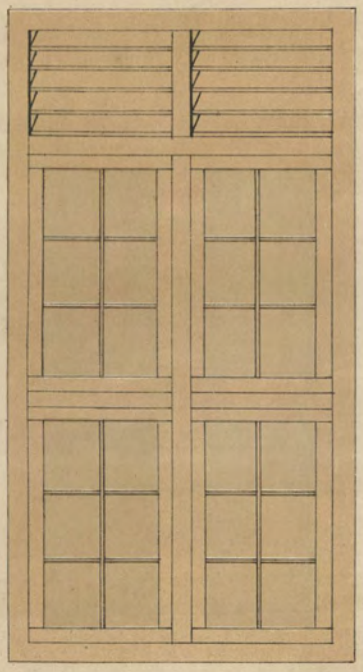
Floor line

Alfred D Hore
Presidency Factory
Inspector
27th May 1894

BI

Proposed Ventilating Windows
at Top

BI



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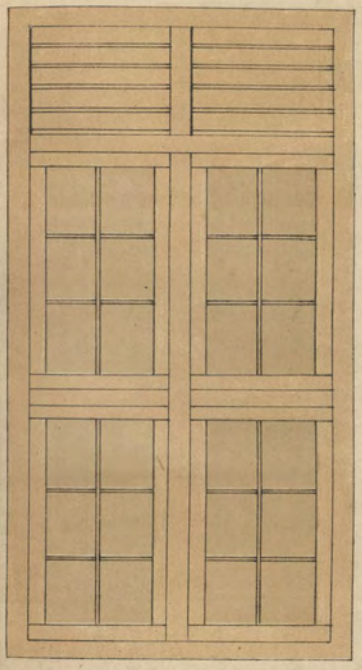
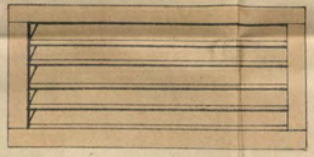
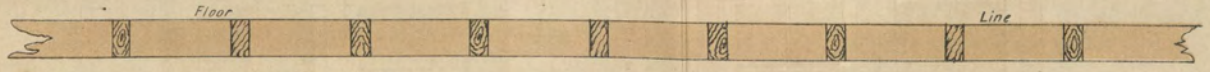


Converted from Glass Window to
Ventilating Windows.

BI

Proposed Ventilating Windows
at Bottom



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Alfred Lyall
26th May 1894

II.—Ventilation and Sanitary Condition.

8. It will be remembered that, in my last reference to the subject of ventilation, I reported that two schemes, dealing with improvements to be made in certain portions of the cotton mills, had been drawn up and sent to the Bombay Millowners Association for the purpose of experiment. It should, perhaps, be explained how the general question of ventilation in factories has been reduced to a consideration of schemes for improving the atmospheric condition of cotton mills only. Briefly stated the reason is that the iron foundries, workshops, dockyards, dye-works, and in fact the larger portion of the factories not connected with the cotton industry, either afford the ten square feet of lateral opening per operative required under Rule 5, or in default are sufficiently cool and airy to justify the Inspector in dispensing with this minimum. On the other hand, the condition of the cotton mills and presses is found to be unsatisfactory. As no less than 77 of the Bombay factories fall under this head (*vide* paragraph 3), the discovery of some suitable method of improving them has, not unnaturally, been held to constitute the main problem of factory administration during the last few years. Incidentally it may be mentioned that some of the printing presses in the Fort are deficient in good accommodation for their operatives. But those to which objection has been taken have either moved into new premises, or are at present negotiating for the acquisition of more desirable quarters. In this manner ventilation in minor factories has dropped out of discussion, leaving for solution the problem of mill ventilation which has been clearly described in paragraph 9 of the Provincial Report on Factories for the year 1894.

9. It now seems desirable to give some details of the two schemes which, in 1895, were placed before the Millowners Association with an intimation that the condition of the Bombay mills could not be accepted as satisfactory, and a suggestion that the schemes should be taken into consideration by the Committee, experiments being made, if possible, for the purpose of fully testing their respective merits.

10. Originally, a proposal was made by the Presidency Factory Inspector, Mr. Shore, to provide for ventilation by wall openings fitted with fixed wooden venetians. These were to be constructed above and below the windows or in the window frames (*vide* designs to face page 15 of this report). By this arrangement Mr. Shore expected to provide a constant supply of fresh air for the operatives, even though the mill windows should for the most part be kept permanently closed, as is generally observed to be the case.

The Presidency Surgeon and Joint Medical Inspector, 3rd District, in explaining his scheme for improved ventilation, adopted Mr. Shore's system of lateral openings to which he refers in the following terms :—

"I am completely in accord with Mr. Shore in the view that the avoidance of costliness in the recommendations for improved ventilation of the cotton mills of Bombay is a desideratum. Mr. Shore's proposals as to wall openings involve but slender outlay, and are valuable as a simple means of ingress of air in a manner to avoid the risk of marring the manufacturing industry by the breakage of thread by the wind; these being divided by venetians, the breeze cannot strike, with any damaging force, on the fine strands in process of formation by mule spinning. But whilst Mr. Shore's plan of improving the ventilation amply and ingeniously provides for the admission of fresh air, it does not show that the egress of vitiated air will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. It will, however, no doubt act in the right direction by the increased facilities it will afford for diffusion. But it will be hard to say that the ingress of fresh air will be by the lower openings, the venetians of which are directed inwards and upwards, or by the upper openings the venetians of which slant upwards and outwards, though the balance of probability is doubtless in favour of what Mr. Shore had in contemplation. Still, I am inclined to think that the influence of the openings would not be sufficiently general to effect those parts of the room the more distant from the walls. It must not however be supposed that I am inclined to disparage Mr. Shore's proposal; for, on the contrary, I intend that my own recommendation in the same regard shall be but the complement of his.'

After explaining at length how a strong draught of air would interfere with mule spinning Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Waters continues :—

"We are, from what I have already pointed out, forced to admit that ventilation by transverse perflation through open windows is incompatible with successful spinning or weaving, and so it becomes needless to discuss the number of square feet of open window

requisite for each inmate. To effect the desired object easily and inexpensively I would recommend the piercing of the 1st and 2nd floors with openings, square or circular, say two feet in diameter, one in the middle of each end of the room thus: | o o | These openings should correspond to shafts of similar transverse dimension constructed either of deal or sheet iron on a wooden skeleton, and carried to and through the roof. This would put the atmosphere of the ground and first floor rooms in communication with the outer air vertically. For the top storey simple roof openings would suffice. I am opposed to the use of fans in connection with such shafts on the grounds that in domestic sanitary arrangements the use of anything like machinery has been found by experience to be undesirable. This simple expedient would in some measure serve the desired purpose by taking advantage of the law of gaseous diffusion—that law discovered by Professor Graham, a former Master of Her Majesty's Mint in England. He showed that a heavy gas placed below and in contact with a lighter gas would be found after the lapse of a short interval of time to have ascended, as it were, in defiance of the law of gravitation, displacing the lighter gas which then replaces the heavier gas at the bottom of the containing vessel. More correctly speaking some of the heavier gas takes the place of some of the lighter gas, and *vice versâ*; this shows the tendency in nature to aerial equilibrium. But though the law of gaseous diffusion or aerial equilibrium would thus play an important part in sweetening the atmosphere of mill rooms, it would, still, not be the main factor in effecting this much-to-be-desired object, especially in the day time; it would come most into play at night. In the day time we would thus have a potent ventilating agency in the difference of temperature which exists between the air within the mill and that under the direct influence of the sun outside. The latter being in India, at all events in Bombay, almost invariably by far the highest in temperature (to the extent of 50° Fahrenheit at noon) would exercise an aspirating influence on the stagnant but less warm mill-room air with which the ventilating shafts had put it in connection. The individual rooms being thus fed with fresh air by divided inlet openings such as Mr. Shore has devised, and relieved of its foul air by the vertical shafts, would doubtless keep the atmosphere surrounding the workpeople sufficiently pure for respiration. This, so to speak, automatic arrangement would work more smoothly and less objectionably than anything that could be provided to serve the same end, on a basis of so many square feet of wall opening for each working inmate of a mill.

The great object to be attained in ventilation is the removal of vitiated air; that accomplished, the ingress of fresh air in houses constructed like an Indian cotton mill could hardly be prevented. This ingress, however, is ingeniously provided for by Mr. Shore's wall openings, from which, moreover, by the plan of dividing the open space by venetians, all danger of interference with the process of manufacture has been obviated. I need hardly say that, of course, the entrance of rain into the interior of a mill by the ventilating shaft can easily be prevented by a cowl or other such means."

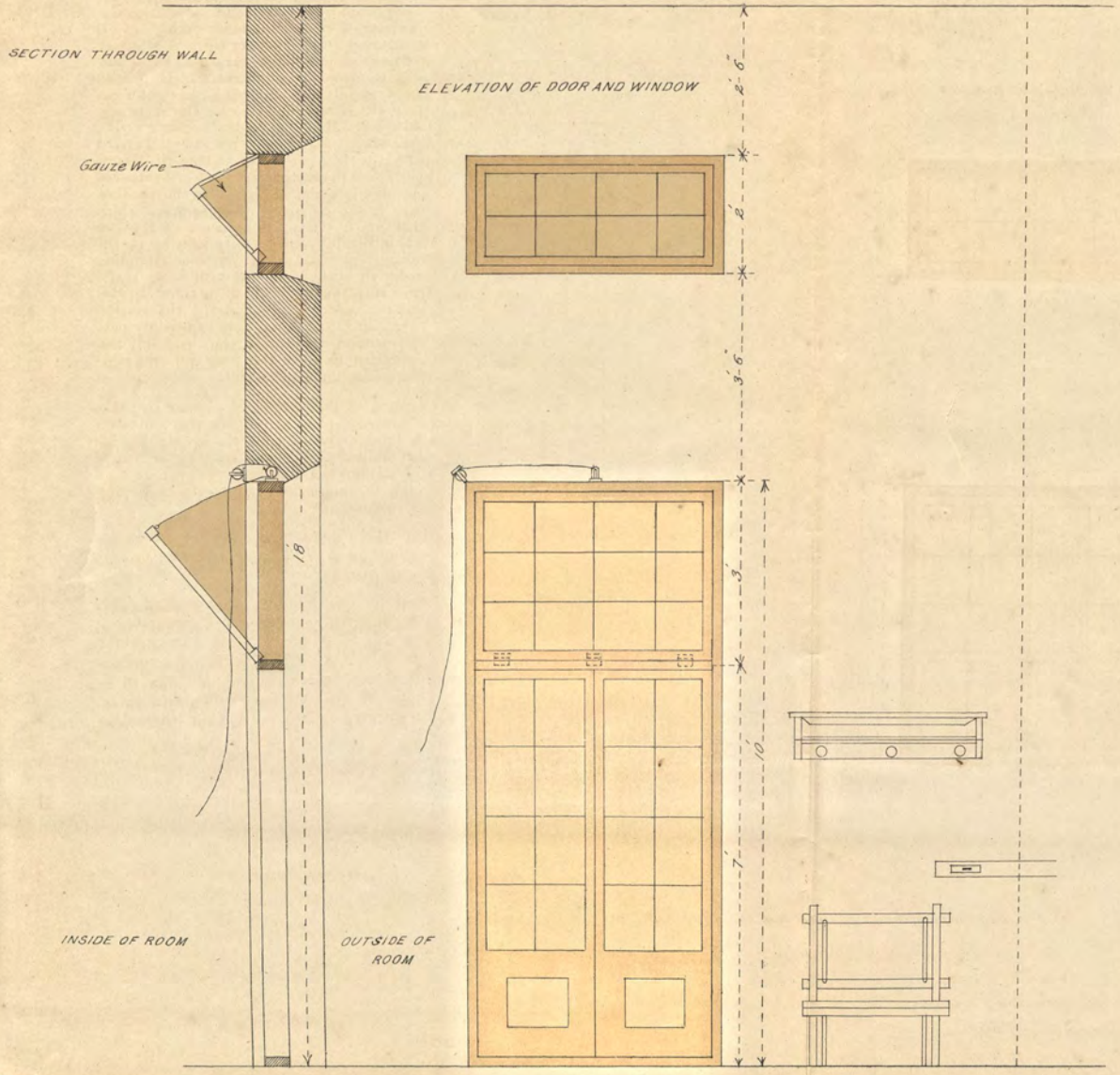
This scheme, therefore, provides for the necessary supply of fresh air through fixed openings in the walls. The foul air is to be removed by automatic shafts communicating with the outer atmosphere.

11. The alternative scheme proposed by the Sanitary Commission (*vide* design to face page 16) insisted on some form of suction for the removal of the vitiated air and floating debris. This was to be provided by carrying the ventilating pipes into the chimney shaft, or, in the event of this being impracticable, by a fan driven from the main shaft of each room. Fresh air was to be admitted through frames fitted to the tops of the windows and above them, falling inward on to a framework provided with wire gauze sides, thus preventing all draughts at the floor level.

It will be seen that the second scheme compared unfavourably with the first in that the lateral openings intended for the admission of fresh air could be closed at will, and would, therefore, offer little advantage over the present glazed windows which are almost universally kept shut top and bottom for the greater part of the day. It can, however, be argued in extenuation of this apparent defect that fresh air must find an entry somehow if the exhausted atmosphere is removed by a mechanical contrivance.

12. The Bombay Millowners Association, on receipt of these proposals, sent in reply a memorandum by an expert who ingeniously claimed to prove by a formula $A = \frac{B}{C}$ that the condition of the Mills in Bombay left nothing to be desired. A represented the area of ventilating opening to the atmosphere per head in square feet, C the cubical contents per head in cubic feet, and B was a fixed constant which established the contention if it exceeded a certain figure. The validity of the conclusions arrived at in this manner was undoubtedly open to criticism of a damaging nature. But even if the arguments had been faultless

STANDARD PLAN OF DOORS AND WINDOWS
FOR
HOSPITALS



Scale 2 Feet to an Inch

(Sd.) C. M. Mac Rury
Brig. Surg. Lieut Col
Sanitary Commissioner

(Sd.) J. C. Pottinger A. M. Inst C.E.
Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board.

Drawn and Litho Govt Photozince Office. Poona 1896

it would not have been possible to accept the decision based thereon, since it was directly contrary to the evidence of the senses, the surest test in questions of this nature. Practically, therefore, it was not necessary to discuss the formula, the point for determination being, not whether the Mills were sufficiently ventilated, for this has always to be decided by the Inspector and had as a matter of fact been decided in the negative after full investigation, but rather in what way the condition of Mills could be rendered more satisfactory than is now found to be the case.

More valuable were the criticisms advanced against the two schemes for improving the Mills. These were both pronounced to be impracticable. To the first scheme it was objected that Insurance Companies would not allow holes to be pierced between floors. It was also remarked that Mr. Shore's wall openings would endanger the stability of the buildings. To the second scheme it was objected that the proposed communication with the chimney shafts would endanger the chimnies and offer great risk of serious conflagrations in the case of fire breaking out in the Mill.

13. In the course of some correspondence which ensued it was remarked that communication with the chimney shaft was not a necessary part of the second scheme, but that, on the contrary, an alternative was provided in the shape of ventilating fans to be driven from the main shaft of each room. Further, the construction of the wall openings forming a portion of the first scheme could be arranged so as not to injure the stability of the buildings, since there was no objection to fitting the venetians in the window frames. If the automatic shafts proposed by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Waters could not be arranged so as not to open communication between the different floors, which at first sight did not appear beyond the bounds of possibility, and such communications would interfere with the insurance policies of the Mills, it was suggested that the Association should substitute for that portion of the scheme some other equally effectual device for removing the debris and vitiated air. Experiment with these schemes either in whole or in part was recommended as preferable to the continuation of a correspondence which did not promise to lead to any solution of the problem under investigation.

14. It may, perhaps, be useful to explain that it is no part of the duty of Factory Inspectors to design schemes of ventilation for the improvment of the factories in their charge. The practice in dealing with the great industries in England is merely to invite the attention of the factory owners to the fact that the ventilation of some portion of their premises is, in the opinion of the Inspector, defective, and to leave them to devise a remedy. I am informed that they usually have recourse to technical assistance, and that full liberty is allowed in the selection of a scheme of improvements, provided that the result must obtain the Inspector's approval. There is much to be urged in favour of such a course. If the Inspector puts forward a scheme, the not improbable result is the initiation of a correspondence, which, if so permitted, may drag on for a lengthy period while the operatives suffer in health, in consequence of defects which are under discussion on paper, and for which the best remedy cannot be agreed upon. Moreover, it is probable that the convenience of factory owners is best consulted by each being allowed to apply the scheme most suited to his building, different plans being adopted according to the structural features of the factories, or according to the expenditure involved in affixing the necessary appliances, provided always that the result satisfied the Inspector.

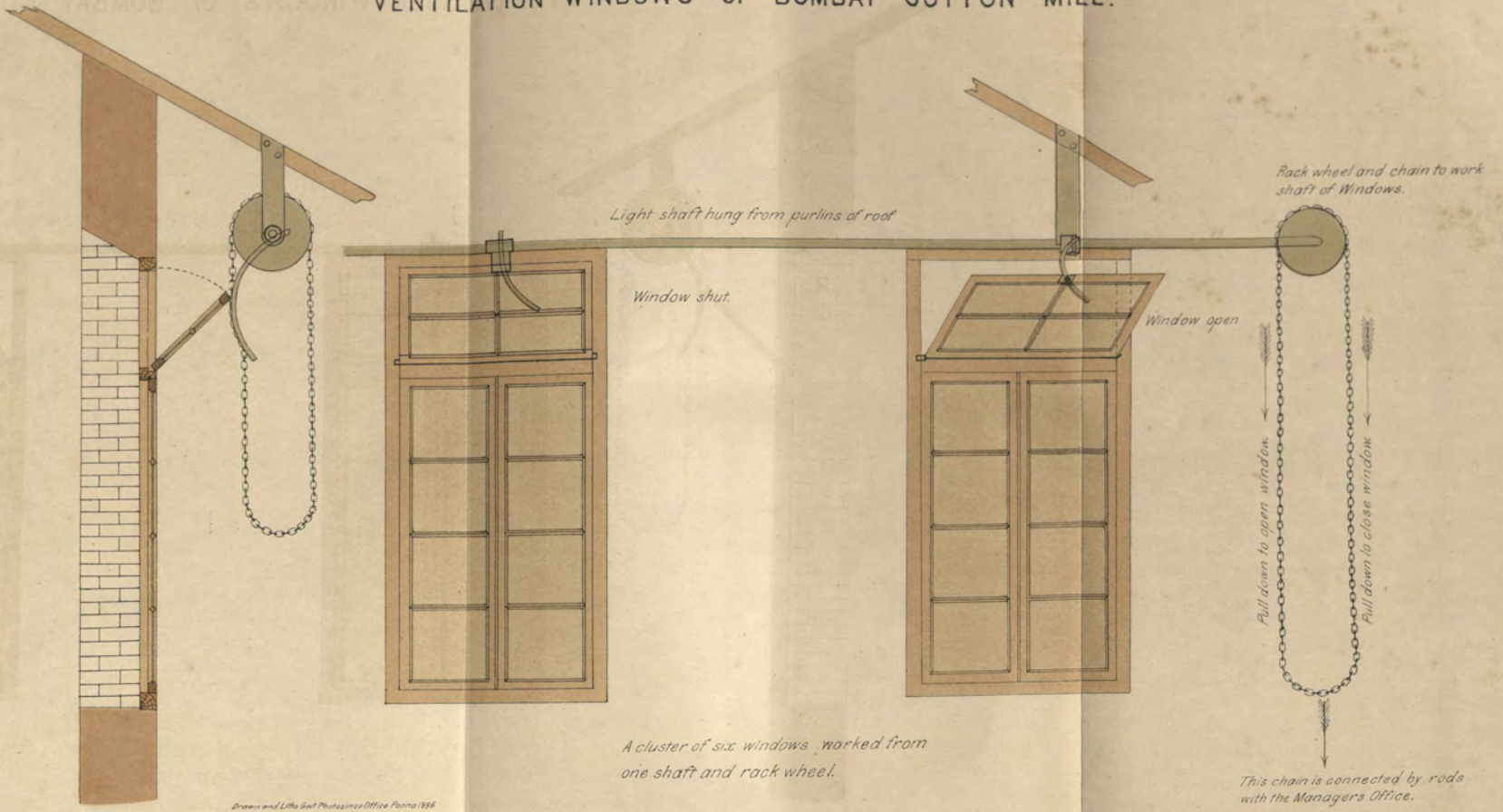
15. This view of the position was communicated to the Association with an intimation that the two schemes which had been laid before them should be accepted merely as suggestions to assist the mill owners in adopting improvements at their factories, and that the schemes might either be tried in whole or in part, or other alterations effected in the factories on similar lines. As long as certain portions of the mills, notably the card-rooms and spinning-rooms, were rendered atmospherically clean, any system might be adopted for bringing about this result. It was further remarked that it did not seem desirable, and it was not the intention of the Factory Office, to continue designing schemes without any certainty of their obtaining the support of the Committee of the Association.

As a result of this announcement, the question has, for the time at least, been removed from the sphere of correspondence by the initiation of two experiments, one at the Bombay Cotton Mill in Kalachauki Road, and the other at the Khatau Makanji Mill at Byculla. The work is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, who has been supplied by the Association with funds for the purpose. At the first of these mills a lateral opening has been constructed somewhat resembling the arrangement which formed part of the second of the two ventilation schemes. (*vide* design marked No. 1 to face, page 18). The upper section of the window opens outwards, so as to admit a considerable volume of fresh air. The frame is not, however, provided with the wire gauze sides contemplated by the Sanitary Commission. It is connected by a system of rods and levers with a wheel in the office of the Mill Manager, who is by this means to be entrusted with the control of the opening and closing of the frame. There is thus a guarantee for the opening being continuously utilized during the working hours of the mill. At the same time the fresh air is admitted at such a height from the floor that there is no risk of a strong current striking the threads on the mules, nor is a draught allowed to play on the bodies of the operatives. The difficulty which would be experienced in making any extensive use of such lateral openings appears to me to be in the fact that the mechanical contrivance for controlling the frames could not be applied to most of the Bombay Mills. In larger buildings, and especially in those where the Manager's Office is less favourably situated, the contrivance would necessarily be too cumbersome to be workable; and if it were capable of application at all, it would, in all probability, be seldom, if ever, used for the purpose for which it is designed. Unless under the complete control of a responsible official of the mill, the opening would be scarcely more useful than the present windows which are ordinarily utilized, as already remarked, to keep out the air. At present the spinning-room at the Bombay Cotton Mill is being fitted throughout with these frames, in order that the effect of this mode of ventilation may be fairly tested. Meanwhile, it would be premature to decide on its efficacy. At the Khatau Makanji Mill another form of lateral opening has been constructed, namely, the fixed venetians forming part of the scheme designed by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Waters with the aid of Mr. Shore. The only difference is that the venetians are made of glass in place of wood, and are fixed in the upper and lower portions of the window frame, instead of being arranged above and below the windows (*vide* design, No. 2 to face page 18). This arrangement is inexpensive; it provides permanent communication with the outer atmosphere; and the machines and workers thereon are protected from draughts by giving an upward slope to the lower venetians. As a form of lateral opening suitable for general adoption, I am inclined to look on this arrangement as most promising. Mr. Gordhandas has been asked to arrange for the remaining windows of the spinning-room to be similarly fitted, so that the resulting improvment in the atmospheric condition of the room may be properly gauged. It will be remarked that neither of these experiments include the mechanical or automatic contrivances for removing the exhausted air and débris which formed part of the two schemes originally designed. If the opinion of the medical officers who are responsible for these schemes is correct, some such contrivance will be necessary to supplement the lateral openings now under construction before the result can be accepted as satisfactory. Probably the requirements of the case would be met by a fan to be driven from the main shaft, such as I understand is now in use at the Empress Mills in the Central Provinces. This could not be open to objection on the score of its creating communications between floors; and there is no apparent reason why it should not be as successful in Bombay as it has proved in Mr. Tata's Mills. For the present, however, it seems desirable to await a test of the result of the experimental measures in course of adoption. In undertaking them, the Millowners Association have made a useful move towards the settlement of a very troublesome question. I hope next year to be able in consequence to report substantial progress.

16. The general sanitary condition of the Bombay factories continues otherwise, to be satisfactory. By moving their presses, the printing offices in the Fort will shortly cease to offer grounds for the various unfavourable remarks that have been passed on them in previous Annual Reports. The Government Gun Carriage Factory at Colába, appears to infringe the provisions of Rule 10,

Nº 1

VENTILATION WINDOWS OF BOMBAY COTTON MILL.


Rack wheel and chain to work shaft of Windows.
Light shaft hung from purlins of roof
Window shut
Window open
Pull down to open window.
Pull down to close window.
A cluster of six windows worked from one shaft and rack wheel.
This chain is connected by rods with the Managers Office.

Drawn and Litho'd at Photozinco Office Poona 1896

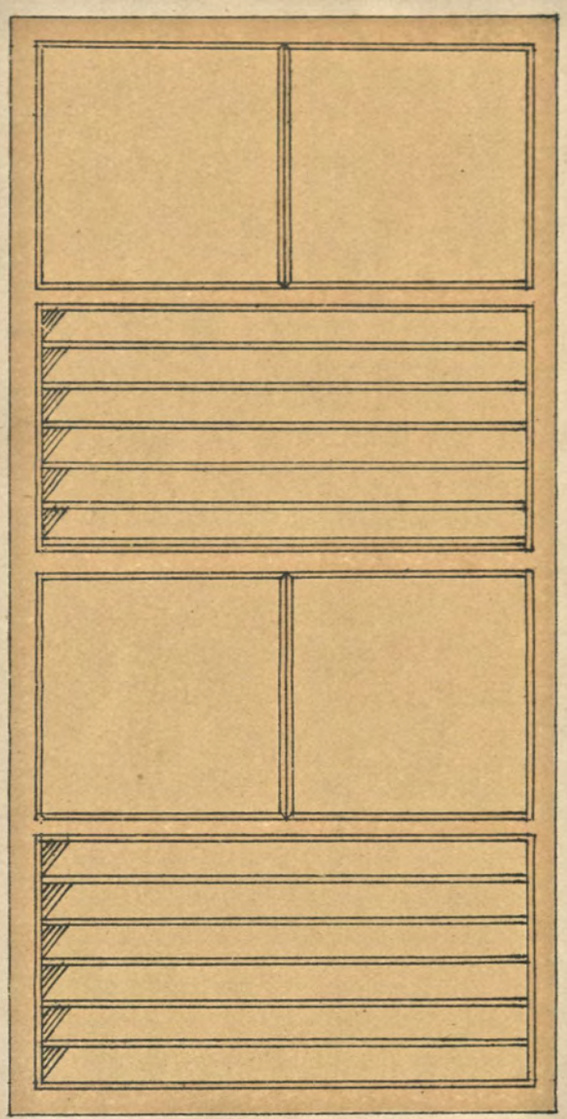
No. 2.

VENETIAN VENTILATION WINDOWS

OF

KATAU MAKANJI MILL

OUTSIDE VIEW



Glass Venetian blinds of plate glass.

Glass Venetian blinds of plate glass.

Wm. D. Lucas

W. M. E.

Presidency Factory Inspector.

29th May 1896.

Drawn & Litho: Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1896.

and the notice of the Superintendent has been drawn to this fact. It has been explained in reply that the factory is condemned as unnecessary, and will shortly be closed. Under these circumstances, I have not thought it desirable to insist on strict compliance with the Rule.

17. The experimental introduction of the drosophore into two of the weaving sheds in Bombay is a noticeable step, which promises to substitute for the irregular injection of steam a more moderate and continuous supply of moisture, thus greatly improving the conditions of this process of the textile industry. The result will be kept under observation. It would be a subject for congratulation if the occasional overcharging of the atmosphere, which at present occurs, were rendered impossible by the general adoption of this simple piece of mechanism.

III.—General Condition of the Operatives.

18. There is nothing noteworthy to report concerning the general condition of the factory population during the past twelve months. No fresh strikes have occurred, thus justifying my previous conclusion that the disputes which took place in 1894 were not due to any permanent cause of dissatisfaction. In spite of the increase in the number of hands employed, it is commonly reported that no difficulty is experienced in procuring labour. Probably the over cultivated district of Ratnágiri will long continue to afford a reserve from which to replenish the labour market of Bombay.

19. It is not unsatisfactory to observe that, with the exception of one or two mills of long standing, which are so badly constructed as to lack a sufficiency of natural light in their lower stories, none of the Bombay mills are provided with artificial light. Night labour is not, therefore, possible in the vast majority of the mills; and as a matter of fact night work does not occur in any of them. As the employment of women and children is almost wholly confined to these factories, the risk of their being employed in prohibited hours is practically non-existent. The Bombay Millowners Association not long ago declared that they had no intention of working their mills by night. From the general absence of artificial lighting, it would seem that they intend to adhere to their decision on this question. It is reported that the Textile Mill, recently constructed, and not opened before the close of 1895, will be furnished with an electric light installation. Being built on the most modern designs, there cannot be any deficiency of light in this building during the day time. It is not, therefore, understood for what purpose the installation will be used. The fact will be borne in mind, in connection with the foreging remarks.

IV.—Employment of Women and Children.

20. There are 18,938 women employed in the Bombay factories, of whom 18,275 work in the Cotton Mills. There is thus an increase of 780 on last year's numbers, and of 2,436 on the numbers employed in 1892. Allowing for the increase in factories, it still seems that they are in no way injured in their prospects of employment by the restrictive provisions of the Indian Factories Act.

21. The children employed in the year under report were 3,405, of whom 2,773 were boys and 632 girls. The proportion for the last four years is shown in the following table :—

Children employed in Factories.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1892...	3,081	698	3,779
1893...	2,793	684	3,477
1894...	2,783	720	3,503
1895...	2,773	632	3,405

The factories employing children have not decreased during the year. It seems, therefore, difficult to resist the conclusion that child labour is steadily

losing in popularity among employers. Probably it is found more economical to employ a whole-timer to do considerably more work on a slight increase of pay. It, should, perhaps be stated that the decrease has occurred in the number employed by the cotton mills where 3,414 children worked in 1894 as against 3,136 in 1895. A slight increase at the other factories has not been sufficient to counterbalance this falling off.

22. Orders were issued during the year for the introduction of a new form of children's certificates. The rule is published as an appendix to this report. It is as yet too early to discuss the working of the new regulation. The strict enforcement of the provisions of the Act on this subject is rendered very difficult by the absence of any satisfactory method of identifying a child with the name in his certificate or on the register of the mill. The Act, moreover, requires that children shall be classed as under 9, under 14, or full age. It is probable that the certifying surgeons distinguish them as unfit for work, fit for half-time, and fit for full-time employment. It is difficult to see what other test they can adopt. Yet the application of the age test is, in consequence, very difficult. Fortunately, the certifying surgeons are now Joint Inspectors and visit the factories regularly. They are thus likely to detect the employment of children whom they could not have passed as fit for half-time labour; and, in such cases, it is presumed that no certificate or entry in the register could be held to be satisfactory evidence of the legality of the employer's action in accepting the child unless unassailable evidence of identity were forthcoming.

23. In paragraph 16 of my report for 1894, I mentioned that the housing of reelers in galleries under the roof of the spinning room appeared to me objectionable The Medical Inspector, 3rd District, with whom I have discussed this subject, considers that the galleries cannot now be termed unhealthy, as they are ventilated by roof openings, which in some cases existed previously, but for the most part have been recently constructed. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Waters is even of opinion that they are in a sense advantageous, since the roof openings improve the ventilation of the spinning-room beneath, and might not have been undertaken had the galleries been unoccupied. Whilst deferring to his opinion on a pure question of health, I consider that it would be better still to have the openings without the galleries. It must however be remembered that in very few cases accommodation exists for the reelers beyond that which the galleries afford. Wherever possible the reels have been shifted. Some galleries must be accepted. They are not to be found in mills of recent construction.

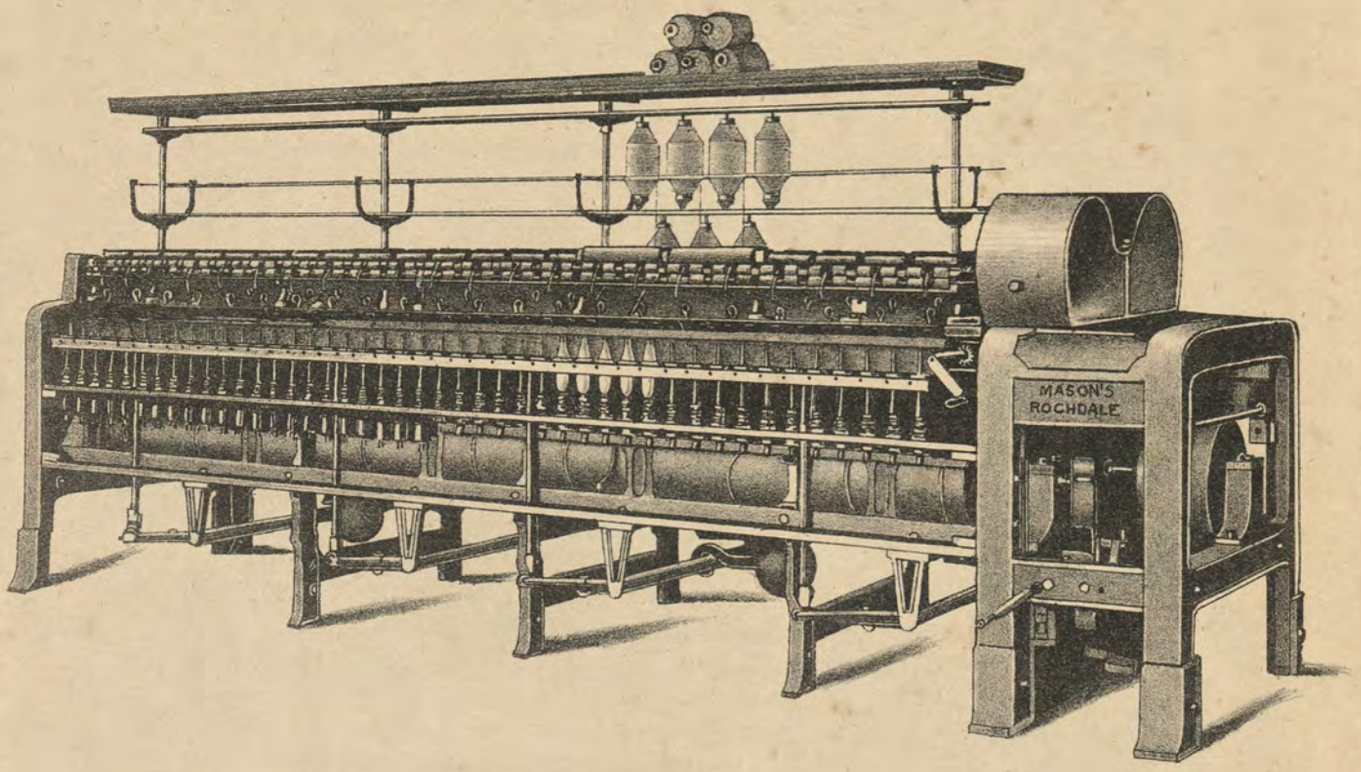
As regards the risk to human life in case of fire, I have the pleasure to record the fact that additional staircases to facilitate escape have been provided where they have been found to be necessary. It does not seem that any further steps can be taken in the matter.

V.—Fencing.

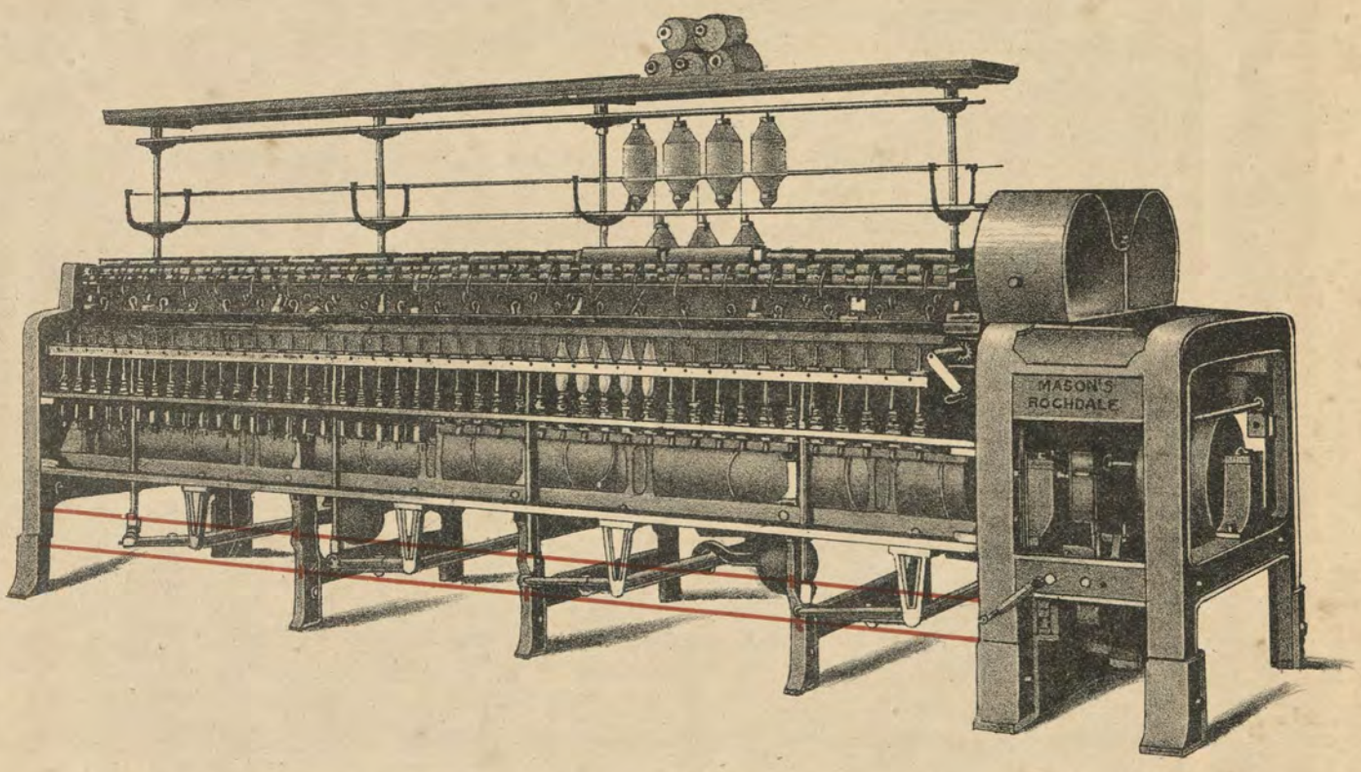
24. In the year 1894 no less than three of the 11 fatal accidents which occurred were due to operatives, for the most part children, being drawn into the tin rollers of ring frames and either killed on the spot, or receiving such severe injuries that they died shortly afterwards. These tin rollers revolve at very great speed at a height of a foot or two from the floor level, leaving space for children to creep under the machines, either to sweep away the accumulations of cotton, or, not unfrequently, in play. Commonly, accidents were caused by the brush used for sweeping being caught by the wheels and drawn into the machine. If the children failed to release their hold on the brush they were in such cases also pulled under the frame, and very seriously injured by their heads being brought into violent contact with the brackets and rollers. This succession of fatalities all due to the same cause was promptly brought to the notice of the Millowners Association, an opinion being expressed that these rollers could and ought to be protected. It was at the same time suggested that a wire netting, if attached so as to reach from the lowest line of bobbins to within a few inches of the floor, would render the machines safe, while it would not interfere with the necessary sweeping underneath. The Committee of the Association took the matter up, and, after conducting experiments with various kinds of guards, reported in favour of four systems of protecting the ring frames. These were as follows:—

1*st method.*—Reversing the running of the tin rollers.

RING FRAMES AND GUARDS



Nº 1 RING FRAME UNGUARDED



Nº 2 RING FRAME GUARDED WITH DOUBLE BAR

Drawn & Litho: Govt Photozinco: Office Poona 1896.

2nd method.—The fixing of a hinged bar 8″ in depth in front of the rollers.

3rd method.—The covering in of the sides of the frames with guards similar to a sample guard in use in a mofussil mill. (This was supplied to the Association from this office).

4th method.—The fixing of two round or flat iron bars in front of the tin rollers. The bars to be placed about 8″ apart, equidistant from the floor and the ring rail.

These proposals were received last January. In the same month the Association were requested to arrange for the introduction of one of these four kinds of guards in all mills using ring frames. In the absence of any evidence that any one method offered greater security than the other three, it was left to the discretion of each millowner to select the form of guard which seemed to him preferable. A period of 3 months was allowed for the completion of the work, this period being considered to be a reasonable limit in consideration of the fact that some mills had over 150 ring frames in use. Unfortunately on February 8th, while the work of protection was in progress, a lad engaged in tending the frames at the Bomanji Petit Mill was caught in the rollers and killed, thus again exemplifying the necessity for the fixing of the guards. In the face of these four fatal accidents it was impossible to entertain the objections which were raised in some quarters to the orders issued, based on the fact that the machines are not, as a rule, guarded in England. (Probably the average small boy at home has sufficient presence of mind to relinquish his hold on his broom if it is caught in the wheels, and it is doubtful whether he can creep under the machines in play as easily as his smaller fellow-worker in India. It is distressing to note how frequently operatives, and more especially children, receive fatal injuries owing to their failing to release their hold of a brush which has become entangled in the moving portions of the machines. Were they to leave the brush to be destroyed, they could in the majority of cases escape uninjured; their failure to do so must either be attributed to the fear of losing their brush, or to foolish ignorance of the risk which they incur in attempting to save it.

The work of protecting the ring frames was carried out in most cases with sufficient promptitude. In a few cases the limit of time was extended for special reasons. Nearly all managers adopted the fourth class of guard, *viz.*, a double iron bar parallel to the ring rail. In one case the tin shields were applied, and in a few mills the managers made use of a broad wooden batten.

In concluding this episode it may be noted, with satisfaction, that in recent accidents at the ring frames the resulting injuries have been of a trivial nature. There is no reason to doubt that, but for the intervention of the guards, these might also have ended fatally.

An illustration of the ring frames and the guards in common use thereon is attached.

25. Apart from the question of ring frame protection, the guarding of the feed rollers of Crighton openers and scutchers and the fencing of mule headstocks have been given most attention at the time of inspections. Owing to the greater space available in Indian mills, accidents from contact with the moving portions of the mules are less frequent than in England where a very large number are annually reported. On the other hand, the absentmindedness of the ordinary native mill-hand tending a feed roller very commonly results in his hand being caught with the feed; and, as a result, he not unfrequently loses the hand altogether. It is obvious that if the worker were alive to his occupation he would not allow his hand to be caught and drawn in with the feed. This has usually been advanced as an argument against guarding the rollers. But accidents of this nature appear to be too numerous for such a contention to be accepted. Feed rollers are therefore required to be protected by a wooden guard so raised above the feed lattice as to cause no interference with the working of the machine. This course has been found sufficient to obviate the ordinary risks of accidents of this nature. For the operative who thrusts his hand under the guard while the machine is working in order to discover what is happening inside, and thereby suffers the natural consequences of his folly, it is feared that nothing can be done. Such persons no doubt become wise by experience. It is only to be regretted that they ever gain admission to the mills.

It will thus be seen that in addition to the ordinary guards previously applied to the machines commonly in use, special protection has been derived for the operatives in the blow-rooms and the children working at the ring-spindles, both measures being shown to be necessary by a reliable informant, the accident reports. No better test of the necessity for action can ordinarily be consulted.

VI.—Accidents.

26. There were 809 accidents during the twelve months, of which 765 were described as slight and 43 as serious; of the latter 11 were fatal. The following figures show how the year compares with previous periods in this respect:—

Accidents 1892—95.

Year.	Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.	Total.	Number of Operatives employed.	Number of Accidents per 100.
1892	5	72	525	602	84,661	·71
1893	5	33	639	677	87,984	·77
1894	11	24	712	747	90,721	·82
1895	11	32	765	808	94,048	·86

It is regrettable that last year's high rate of fatalities should have been maintained. The deaths were caused in the following manner:

The first was due to drowning in a mill tank, deceased having entered the water to recover some portion of his property. It is doubtful whether this can properly be classed as an accident under Section 13 of the Act, which seems more strictly speaking to refer to injuries received in the process of the industry carried on upon the factory premises. As the point is doubtful I include the casualty. A case of death from natural causes, reported on account of its having occurred on the mill premises, and referred to in paragraph 4 of my quarterly report for January—March, is excluded from the figures given above, as it cannot be called an accident. The second operative was killed by the bursting of a cylinder under test at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Works. There seems to have been considerable want of care in carrying out the test. The third case was that of a boy at the Bomanji Petit Mill. The lad became entangled in the tin rollers of the ring-frame as described in paragraph 24 above, and died from the injuries thus received. This was before the work of guarding these machines was taken in hand. Another boy was killed by a bale of cotton falling on him from off a cart. The fall of a roof at the New Great Eastern Mill killed a fifth operative. At the David Mills, a man sweeping near the carding machines allowed his brush to catch in the side wheels and, in maintaining his hold thereon, was pulled over and fell to the ground, striking his head against a pulley as he fell: the injury did not seem to be serious; but partly from the force of the blow, and partly from the shock sustained, the man died. At the Chanda Ramji Press, the breaking of a bolt and the side plate of a press caused the death of one of the men working it. An eighth workman was crushed by a mule carriage at the Britannia Mills his ribs being fractured. Another, at the Anglo-Indian Mill, was caught by the strap of the porcupine beater of the Opener and was thrown to the ground, sustaining severe injuries to his hand and leg. The tenth deceased was burnt while assisting to extinguish a fire in some loose cotton at the Leopold Mill; he died from carelessness in the treatment of his wounds. The last accident was due to drowning, an operative at the Morarji Gokaldas Mill being found dead in the mill tank. How he fell into the tank was never ascertained. It is doubtful again whether this death should have been classed as an accident, being similar to the first fatality described above. Excluding deaths by drowning, the fatal accidents during the year would amount to 9. It is difficult to say that in any of these cases precautions on the part of the management could have averted the accidents except in the case of the testing of the cylinder; and in this case, no provision of the Factory Act could have secured greater care in carrying out the test.

27. No fatal or serious accident occurred during the year in the replacing of belting on moving shafts. When it is remembered what a fertile

source of fatalities this process used formerly to be, the result is, I venture to think, satisfactory. The precautionary rules framed by Mr. Jackson, while Chief Inspector, to minimize the risks on the operation are, it is believed, very generally enforced. From the cases that have come under my observation great care seems now to be exercised in this direction. It does not seem likely that any additional security would be attained by the employment of belt shippers such as have been suggested for use by the Special Inspector of Factories working in Northern India. The Millowners Association are of opinion that these instruments, in so far from decreasing the danger to workmen, actually increase the risk of accidents. Their views are based on experiments made some years ago. It therefore seems difficult to avoid agreeing with them in their conclusions. Accidents due to the ring frames have been fully dealt with in paragraph 24. By the measures further explained in dealing with the question of fencing the recurrence of the slight increase on last year's percentage of accidents will, it is hoped, be rendered improbable.

28. In November a serious fire occurred at the Hope Mill, Parel, causing much damage and completely gutting the building. The fire broke out at 9-30 P.M. in the upper corner of the spinning-room on the top floor. The automatic sprinklers in this part of the building entirely failed to work. Those in the card room were brought into play later, and some machinery was saved though much damaged by water. Investigation has failed to discover any cause for the origin of the fire. Owing to its having taken place at night time when the mill was empty there was consequently no danger to human life.

The usual cases of fires in the blow-rooms due to friction in the openers were recorded during the year. It does not seem that these can be avoided. The risk to operatives from fire seems ordinarily very slight. It is however sufficient to require that some provision for enabling a due proportion of means of egress to be everywhere insisted upon should be inserted in the Act whenever it is considered for amendment.

VII. Prosecutions.

29. In November a prosecution was instituted against the Agents of the Sirdár's Carbonic Acid Gas Inventions Company who were found to have opened a factory at Mázgaon without giving the usual notice required under Section 14 of the Act. In a big town the enforcement of the provisions of this section is important. The inspection staff is not in a position to undertake the duty of discovering new factories, and directing the occupants to register them as such. Moreover, many factories working without sufficient operatives to bring them within the scope of the Act may at any time so add to their numbers as to render the premises liable to inspection. Notice under Section 14 is therefore generally required without warning. In this case a new factory was opened with over 50 hands; but no steps were taken to acquaint the Chief Inspector with the fact. Information on the subject was received by chance. In disposing of the case the Magistrate appears to have found that the offence had been committed, but he permitted himself to be satisfied with warning the defendants not to repeat it. It is not anticipated that they will be guilty of disregarding his advice.

30. It is satisfactory to report that in all cases where orders have been issued the agents and managers have shown their usual readiness to comply with the instructions, thus rendering prosecutions unnecessary.

31. I have in conclusion to remark that the two Inspectors of Factories, Mr. Engel from February, and Mr. Carpenter from September, have been of the greatest assistance. The former, as Manager of one of the Bombay mills, and the latter as Engineer in another, have had sufficient technical training to enable them to render valuable aid in the disposal of difficult questions regarding the protection of machinery. They have performed their duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Mr. Shore, while under my orders in Bombay, has also worked most efficiently.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

17th May 1896.

APPENDIX.

(*Vide* paragraph 22 of the Chief Inspector's Report.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1895.

No. 5410.—In pursuance of Government Notification No. 3861, dated 17th September 1895, published at pages 960 and 961 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 19th idem, Part I, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*g*) of Sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by the Indian Factories Act, 1891, to make the following rule, and to direct that it be added as Rule No. 21 to the body of rules made under the said Act and published in the Notification specified in the margin :

No. 2079 at page 539 *et seq.* of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1892.

"21.

(1) Every occupier of factories shall keep a register consisting of a bound book, each page of which shall be numbered in consecutive order, and shall contain a foil, a duplicate foil and a counterfoil in the following form, *viz.* :—

_____ Factory. (Counterfoil.) PAGE 1.		_____ Factory. (Foil—duplicate). PAGE 1. Date _____	_____ Factory. (Foil.) PAGE 1. Date _____
1. Number.		I, *A. B.*, Certifying Surgeon for _____	I, *A. B.*, Certifying Surgeon for _____
2. Date.		under the Indian Factories Acts, 1881 and	under the Indian Factories Acts, 1881 and
3. Name and father's name of person certified.		1891, hereby declare that I have personally examined the person hereinbelow	1891, hereby declare that I have personally examined the person hereinbelow
4. Religion.		described, and believe $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{her}}$ to be under	described, and believe $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{her}}$ to be under
5. Caste.		the age of _____ years and over the age	the age of _____ years and over the age
6. Residence.		of _____ years.	of _____ years.
7. Factory.			
8. Age. under / over			
9. Employment.		Name. / Father's Name. / Religion and Caste. / Residence. / Factory in which employed or desirous of being employed. / Age. Under. / Over. / Employment.	Name. / Father's Name. / Religion and Caste. / Residence. / Factory in which employed or desirous of being employed. / Age. Under. / Over. / Employment.
Initialled *A. B.*, Certifying Surgeon.		Signed *A. B.*, Certifying Surgeon.	Signed *A. B.*, Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every certificate granted under Section 5 of the Act to any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory shall be prepared by filling up in the consecutive order of the pages the foil and duplicate foil of the register kept by the occupier of that factory under this rule. Such foil and duplicate foil, when filled up, shall be signed by the certifying surgeon when satisfied as to the correctness of the entries therein, and the foil shall be detached and given to the person entitled to the certificate.

(3) The counterfoil shall also be filled up with entries corresponding with those on the foils belonging to it, and the certifying surgeon, when satisfied that the entries in counterfoil and foils do so correspond, shall initial the counterfoil, which shall be retained in the register.

(4) The occupier of the factory shall, from time to time, as circumstances require, enter and sign, or cause to be entered and signed, in the last column of the counterfoil, a description of the employment of the person to whom the certificate refers, with the date on which such employment, in each case, commenced ; and shall, on such person ceasing to be employed in the factory, forthwith write and sign, or cause to be written and signed, across the counterfoil referring to such person the words ' no longer employed in factory.'

(5) The occupier of a factory employing therein any person on production of a certificate purporting to have been granted to such person in respect of his or her employment in any other factory, shall forthwith obtain from the occupier of such other factory, who shall send it at once on demand, the duplicate foil of the certificate so produced, and shall forthwith, after the certificate and duplicate foil have been compared and ascertained to correspond in every particular, enter or cause to be entered in the register of his own factory, and sign or cause to be signed, a copy of such duplicate foil on a duplicate foil of the next form of such register to be filled in, making or causing to be made corresponding entries (also to be signed) on the counterfoil of such form, and with the words ' copy for———factory ' (also to be signed) written accross both duplicate foil and counterfoil, and shall retain both in his register.

(6) Except as in this rule provided, no entries shall be made on the foils, duplicate foils or counterfoils in any register."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT

Name of District

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total of columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY.			I.H.P.							
	Cotton Mills.										
1	The Alexandra Mill ...	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	700	1,000	150	1,150	35	15	50	1,200
2	The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	940	1,068	276	1,344	...	...	...	1,344
3	The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,000 N.H.P.	768	491	1,259	33	15	48	1,307
4	The Bomanji Petit Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	150	1,252	208	1,460	76	28	104	1,564
5	The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100	394	224	618	...	...	...	618
6	The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 750	310	129	439	...	...	...	439
7	The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	160	997	250	1,247	6	2	8	1,255
8	The Britannia Mills ...	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ..	1,800	700	428	1,128	22	13	35	1,163
9	The China Mills ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	440	290	730	...	....	...	730
10	The City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ..	750	582	275	857	13	2	15	872
11	The Colába Land and Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	770	125	895	8	...	8	903
12	The Connaught Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	720	707	426	1,133	26	12	38	1,171
13	The Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000 N.H.P.	560	320	880	22	...	22	902
14	The Damodar Lakhmidas Mills.	Do. ...	Do. ...	160 I.H.P.	480	337	817	70	31	101	918
15	The David Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750 N.H.P.	707	306	1,013	8	3	11	1,024
16	The Dinshaw Petit Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	250	1,719	440	2,159	60	5	65	2,224

I.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

(*or Presidency Town*) *Bombay.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays, except when holidays intervene.	...	...	7	7	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	10	11	3	3	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	10	11	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	15	15	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	27	28	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	13	13	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	10	11	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	13	15	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	10	2	5	2	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	14	15	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	1	3	2	...	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total of columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*continued.*										
	Cotton Mills—contd.			N.H.P.							
17	The Dhun Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam Engine.	78	312	148	460	...	...	...	460
				I.H.P.							
18	The Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	720	533	279	812	8	2	10	822
19	The E. D. Sassoon Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,510	1,407	546	1,953	26	13	39	1,992
20	The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	950	792	352	1,144	71	36	107	1,251
21	The Hindustan Spinning Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	1,185	271	1,456	...	...	...	1,456
22	Do. Branch do. ...	Do. ...									
23	The Hongkong Mills.	Do. ...	Do. ...	987	904	175	1,079	...	...	...	1,079
24	The Hope Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing.	Do. ...	550	507	346	853	55	17	72	925
25	The Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	940	777	434	1,211	26	27	53	1,264
26	The Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	539	328	867	19	6	25	892
				N.H.P.							
27	The Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	180	888	221	1,109	134	...	134	1,243
				I.H.P.							
28	The Indo-China Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	775	372	195	567	...	...	...	567
29	The Jacob Sassoon Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	3,600	2,970	875	3,845	183	70	253	4,098
30	The Jam Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	556	594	88	682	12	9	21	703
31	The James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	780	564	346	910	14	3	17	927

I.—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) or varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents repoted during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays, except when holidays intervene.	...	...	11	11	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	13	13	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	6	
		...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	14	16	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	9	11	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	10	11	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	13	13	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	2	31	34	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	10	1	3	2	...	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*continued.*										
	Cotton Mills—contd.										
32	The Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam Engine.	I.H.P. 900	482	234	716	45	34	79	795
33	The Jehangir Wadia Mills.	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 N.H.P.	197	65	262	11	...	11	273
34	The Jivraj Ballu Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	120 I.H.P.	988	177	1,165	62	27	89	1,254
35	The Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	800	516	307	823	39	14	53	876
36	The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	800	866	130	996	37	10	47	1,043
37	The Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Hosiery.	Do. ..	900 N.H.P.	864	228	1,092	11	...	11	1,103
38	The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	180 I.H.P.	605	363	968	61	18	79	1,047
39	The Leopold Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	420	310	119	429	17	2	19	448
40	The Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Manufacturing.	Do. ...	725	599	200	799	13	...	13	812
41	The Madhavji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,200	491	174	665	...	...	...	665
42	The Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	650	441	254	695	33	5	38	733
43	The Mahomedan Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 N.H.P.	222	146	368	24	4	28	396
44	The Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	400 I.H.P.	3,253	658	3,911	219	24	243	4,154
45	The Mazagaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	992	195	1,187	39	8	47	1,234

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppage.	General holidays on Sundays, except when holidays intervene.	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	15	16	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	28	29	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	10	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	13	14	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	2	4	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	17	17	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...		...	10	10	1	4	3	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	16	17	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	1	3	2	...	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of cloumns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*continued.*										
	Cotton Mills—contd.			I.H.P.							
46	The Morarji Goculdas Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	1,000	1,296	276	1,572	20	...	20	1,592
47	The Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	450	328	150	478	38	14	52	530
48	The New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,080 N.H.P.	783	483	1,266	22	18	40	1,306
49	The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	162	1,390	235	1,625	56	16	72	1,697
50	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Colába.	Do. ...	Do. ...	125	720	143	863	40	6	46	909
51	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Tárdeo.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 2,000	2,099	411	2,510	80	14	94	2,604
52	The Piru Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,000	580	300	880	...	...	...	880
53	The Presidency Mill Company.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ..	1,000	965	151	1,116	...	...	...	1,116
54	The Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,000	418	244	662	...	...	...	662
55	The Ripon Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	803	534	285	819	62	10	72	891
56	The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,100	1,834	429	2,263	19	2	21	2,284
57	The Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	800	671	216	887	182	11	193	1,080
58	The Standard Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,100	781	313	1,094	....	...	...	1,094
59	The Star of India Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,500	622	360	982	7	1	8	990
60	The Sun Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	575	333	181	514	21	...	21	535
61	The Saraswati Mills, (late the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India).	Do. ...	Do. ...	450	423	172	595	9	2	11	606

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays, except when holidays intervene.	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	28	29	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	31	33	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	1	5	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	10	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	20	21	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	13	13	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	19	20	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	15	15	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	5	6	...	4	2	...	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*continued.*			I.H.P.							
	Cotton Mills—contd.										
62	The Union Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam Engine.	1,200	485	310	795	...	...	...	795
63	The Union Mills ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	421	255	676	306	54	360	1,036
64	The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 72	339	164	503	92	25	117	620
65	The Wadia Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 1,000	403	232	635	8	...	8	643
66	The Wahalan Mills ...	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	350	360	58	418	4	4	8	426
67	The Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	220	1,045	378	1,423	...	...	...	1,423
		Total ...	.....	...	52,454	18,275	70,729	2,504	632	3,136	73,865
	Woollen Mills.										
1	The Bombay Woollen Mill.	Wool Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	N.H.P. 60	179	34	213	...	...	...	213
2	The Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I.H.P. 280	98	43	141	...	...	...	141
	Flour Mills.										
1	The Bombay Flour Mill A.	Corn Milling.	Do. ...	600	235	19	254	3	...	3	257
2	The Bombay Flour Mill B.	Do. ..	Do. ...								
3	The Bombay Flour Mill C.	Do. ...	Do. ...	250	90	8	98	6	...	6	104
4	The Victoria Roller Flour Mill.	Do. ..	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	The Union Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200	51	5	56	...	...	...	56
6	The Wallace Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 60	134	12	146	...	...	...	146
	Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory.										
1	The Kharshed Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Carding and Ginning.	Do. ...	40	63	35	98	...	...	...	98

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinary given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holiday on Sundays, except when holidays intervene.	...	...	8	8	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	11	12	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	4	5	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ..	Do. ...	...	1	12	13	1	4	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do ...	...	...	7	7	1	3	2	...	6	
		9	24	656	689	70	222	135	...	427	
By midday stoppages.	General holiday on Sundays, except when holidays intervene.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
		...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	2	2	2	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*contd.*										
	Cotton Presses.										
1	The Akbar Manufacturing and Pressing Company, Limited.	Cotton Pressing.	Steam Engine.	I.H.P. 49	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
2	The Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 45	16	1	17	...	...	...	17
3	The Chanda Ramji Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	15	...	15	...	...	...	15
4	The Colába Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ..	82	13	1	14	...	...	...	14
5	The Fort Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10[illegible]	16	...	16	...	...	...	16
6	The Gokuldas Kallianji Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ..	74	38	6	44	...	...	...	44
7	The Lezet Cottor Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	35	20	...	20	...	...	...	20
8	The New Prince of Wales Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	9	...	9	...	...	...	9
9	The Sassoon Press Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	90	21	1	22	...	...	...	22
	Iron Works and Foundries.										
1	The Byculla Iron Works.	Iron Foundry.	Steam Engine.	N.H.P. 8[illegible]	825	...	825	...	...	...	825
2	The Byculla Iron Works Branch.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	400	...	400	...	...	...	400
3	The Carnac Iron Works.	Do. ...	Do. ..	40	318	...	318	...	...	...	318
4	The Defence Iron Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...								
5	The Geo. Gahagan Iron Works.	Do. ..	Do. ...	20	305	...	305	...	...	...	305
6	The Napier Iron Foundry.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	150	...	150	...	...	...	150
7	The Sorabji Shapurji Iron Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	190	...	190	...	...	...	190

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holiday on Sundays except when holidays intervene.	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	1	2	...	3	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	1	2	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
		...	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	4	5	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*contd.*			N.H.P.							
	Printing Presses.										
1	The Jam-e-Jamshed Printing Works.	Printing ...	Steam Engine.	6	187	...	187	...	...	...	187
2	The Bombay Educational Society's Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12 I.H.P	39	...	39	6	...	6	45
3	The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.	Do. ..	Do. ...	8 N.H.P.	245	...	245	1	...	1	246
4	The English Mail Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	250	...	250	14	...	14	264
5	The Government Central Press.	Do. ..	Do. ...	16	700	...	700	2	...	2	702
6	The Postal Printing Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	68	...	68	...	...	...	68
7	The Times of India Printing Press.	Do. ..	Do. ...	10	804	...	804	...	...	...	804
8	The Daftar Ashkára Printing Press.	Do. ...	Do. ..	2	119	...	119	...	...	...	119
	Silk Mill.			I.H.P.							
1	The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Company, Limited.	Silk Spinning and weaving.	Do. ...	500 N.H.P.	771	195	966	...	...	...	966
	Oil Mills.										
1	The Piru Mahomed Oil Mill.	Oil Pressing.	Do. ...	21	62	2	64	...	...	...	64
2	The Nasarvanji Petit Oil Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	150	75	...	75	...	...	...	75
	Saw Mill.										
1	The Byculla Saw Mill and Timber Works.	Timber Works.	Do. ..	35	73	2	75	...	...	...	75
	Gas Works.										
1	The Bombay Gas Company, Limited.	Gas manufacturing.	Do. ...	15 N.H.P.	120	3	123	...	...	...	123
2	The Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Invention Syndicate Company, Limited.	Manufacture of Carbon-di-oxcide.	Do. ...	34	100	2	102	...	...	...	102

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By the Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any)	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holiday on Sundays except when holidays intervene.	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	1	3	2	...	6	
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Eight hour shifts.	Factory is exempted under Section 5 B.	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays except when holidays intervene.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*continued.*			I.H.P.							
	Dye Works.										
1	The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company.	Dyeing ...	Steam Engine.	100	813	113	926	11	...	11	937
2	The E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100	285	95	380	...	...	...	380
				N.H.P.							
	Dockyards.										
1	The British India Steam Navigation Company.	Dockyard ...	Steam Engine.	18	375	...	375	200	...	200	575
2	The Government Dockyard.	Do. ...	Do. ...	110	460	...	460	...	...	...	460
3	The Patent Slip Dockyard.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	28	...	28	...	...	...	28
4	The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Dockyard.	Do. ...	Do. ...	135	1,274	...	1,274	...	...	...	1,274
				I.H.P.							
	Workshops.										
1	The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Workshop.	Workshop ...	Do. ...	220	1,982	...	1,982	...	...	...	1,982
				N.H.P.							
2	The Bombay Municipality.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	172	2	174	...	...	...	174
3	The Bomb y Port Trust.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	388	2	390	...	...	...	390
4	The Bombay Tramway Company.	Do. ...	Do. ..	8	60	14	74	...	...	...	74
5	The Bombay Steam Navigation Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	175	...	175	...	...	...	175
6	The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop.	Do. ...	Do. ...	140	4,965	29	4,994	...	...	...	4,994
	Hosiery.										
1	The Lukmanji Sullemanji, Hosiery.	Hosiery Manufacturing	Do. ...	6	150	6	156	10	...	10	166
	Gun Carriage Factory.										
1	The Government Gun Carriage Factory.	Manufacture of Gun Carriage.	Do. ...	37	375	...	375	...	...	...	375

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By the Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays except when holidays intervene.	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ..	...	1	2	3	2	2	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	21	23	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	1	3	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	39	42	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	14	14	1	3	2	...	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*concluded.*			I. H. P.							
	Arsenal.										
1	The Government Arsenal.	Manufacture of Ordnance.	Steam Engine.	35	382	...	382	...	...	...	382
	Mint.										
1	The Mint	Coinage ...	Do. ...	N.H.P 167	84	...	84	...	...	...	84
	Art Furniture.										
1	The East Indian Art Manufacturing Company.	Cabinet-work.	Do. ...	12	75	1	76	12	...	12	88
	Tanneries.										
1	The Adamji Pirbhoy Tannery.	Tannery ...	Do. ...	8	359	12	371	4	...	4	375
			Total ...	...	71,705	18,938	90,643	2,773	632	3,405	94,048

No. I.—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Chief Inspector of Factories.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays on Sundays except when holidays intervene.	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	...	5	Abstract (District Totals).
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	Total No. of Factories—
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	Cotton Mills ... 67 Silk Mill ... 1 Oil Mills ... 2 Woolen Mills ... 2 Saw Mill ... 1 Gas Works ... 2 Dye Works ... 2 Flour Mills ... 6 Dockyards ... 4 Cotton Cleaning Factories ... 1 Workshops ... 6 Cotton Presses ... 9 Gun Carriage ... 1 Hosiery ... ... 1 Leather Works ... 1 Arsenal ... ... 1 Iron Works or Foundries ... 7 Mint ... ... 1 Sugar Works ... 0 Art Furniture ... 1 Printing Presses . 8 Total ... 124
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	6	Number of Factories inspected once during year ... 0 „ „ twice „ 1 „ more than three times „ 122
		11	32	765	808	126	368	245	...	739	

LIBRARY OF THE

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.										
1	The Rajnagar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Power.	H. P. 400	365	36	01	22	11	33	434
2	The Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	125 Boiler pressure.	609	56	665	27	7	34	699
3	The Manekchok and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ..	426 H. P.	391	53	447	115	8	123	570
4	The Purshotam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ..	Do. ...	480 H. P.	514	60	574	36	9	45	619
5	The Gujarát Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	410 I. H. P. & 123 Nominal H. P.	750	45	795	21	9	30	825
6	The Gujarát Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ..	225 I. H. P.	1,175	90	1,265	34	8	42	1,307
7	The Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 I. H. P.	767	54	821	43	5	48	869
8	The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,200 I. H P.	1,638	84	1,722	107	14	121	1,843
9	The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (Ahmedabad Cotton Mills).	Do. ...	Do. ...	900 I. H. P.	1,280	157	1,437	108	39	147	1,584
10	The Motilal Hirabhai Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	900 I.H. P.	871	69	940	136	41	177	1,117
11	The Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Do. ...	Wheel Gear	500 I. H. P.	492	86	578	65	18	83	661
12	The Hitechu Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning ...	Steam power.	400 I. H. P.	183	85	268	88	54	142	410
13	The Maneklal Harilal Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	575 I, H. P.	582	67	649	52	21	73	722
14	The Viramgám Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Spinning and Manufacturing.	Do. ...	460 I. H. P.	494	54	548	70	8	78	626
				...	10,114	996	11,110	924	252	1,176	12,286

No. I.—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holidays is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2((d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Generally on Sundays.	...	...	6	6	4	4	1	...	9	Abstract (District Totals).
Shifts and midday stoppages.	Do. ...	1	...	7	8	4	4	1	1	10	Total No. of Factories— 14.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	11	Cotton Mills ... 14
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	4	4	2	...	10	Jute Mills. Woollen Mills. Paper Mills. Breweries. Flour Mills. Cotton Cleaning Factories.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	4	4	2	...	10	Cotton Presses. Jute Presses. Leather Works.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	10	4	4	2	...	10	Iron Works or Foundries. Sugar Works.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	4	3	...	...	7	Printing Presses, &c.
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	4	4	2	...	10	Total ... 14
Shifts and midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	2	17	19	4	4	2	...	10	Number of Factories inspected once during year.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	9	9	4	3	1	...	8	,, twice ,, ,, three times ,, ,, more than three times ,, 14
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	4	4	2	1	11	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	4	4	1	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	4	4	3	...	11	
Midday stoppages of ½ hour; children in shifts.	Do. ...	...	1	4	5	3	2	1	1	7	
		1	5	78	84	55	52	23	3	133	

L. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Name of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Broach District.										
1	The Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Amjadbág.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	500 Indicated horse-power.	616	106	722	30	2	32	754
2	The Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Broach, No. I.	Cotton Spining Mill.	Steam power.	540	394	100	494	105	4	109	603
3	Do. No. II.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400	326	95	421	59	12	71	492
4	Do. No. III.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Do. ...	190 to 200	403	72	475	55	6	61	536
			Total ...	...	1,739	373	2,112	249	24	273	2,385
	Kaira District.										
1	Manor Mill at Nadiád.	Cotton Spinning Mill.	Steam Boiler.	36 horse power.	362	62	424	4	...	4	428

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By shifts and midday stoppages.	General holidays are ordinarily given on Sundays except when Native holidays come three days previous to, or after Sundays.	1	...	6	7	3	3	2	...	8	
The Mill works from day-light to dark and not by shifts. Daily stoppage of ½ an hour is allowed at noon.	There are general holidays on Sundays or on varying week days in lieu of Sundays.	...	2	5	7	3	3	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	3	6	3	3	2	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	2	4	1	2	1	...	4	
		1	7	16	24	10	11	7	...	28	

A. C. LOGAN,
Collector, Broach.

By midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	...	...	2	2	4	1	2	...	7	

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector of Kaira.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Surat District.			H. P.							
1	The Jafer Ali Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Begum Wádi, Surat.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	420	327	218	545	87	45	132	677
2	The Gulam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, opposite to the Surat Railway Station.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	60	267	137	404	67	57	124	528
3	The Beg Mahomed Mill, outside Sábra Gate, Surat.	Ditto ...	Do. ...	210	130	70	200	10	...	10	210
			Total ...	...	724	425	1,149	164	102	266	1,415
	Thá'na District.										
1	Swadeshi Mills, Kurla.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Machinery driven by steam power.	The two engines develop on an average 2,100 I. H. P. per day.	1,905	521	2,426	220	127	347	2,773
2	Spinning and Weaving Mills at Kurla.	Ditto ...	Steam ...	Average 850 indicated horse power.	996	268	1,264	66	27	93	1,357
3	Bone Mill at Thána ...	Bone crushing.	Disentigrater Hydraulic Press, &c, working by steam engine.	Eleven	100	50	150	...	...	...	150
			Total ...		3,001	839	3,840	286	154	440	4,280

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) or varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Both by shifts and midday stoppages. By shifts when children are employed.	Holidays varying week days.	...	...	8	8	...	4	2	...	6	Cotton Mills ... 3 Number of factories inspected more than three times during the year ... 3
By midday stoppages.	General holiday on Sundays except when a holiday intervenes.	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
By shifts ...	General holiday on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	
		...	...	8	8	...	12	6	...	18	

F. S. P. LELY,
Collector of Surat.

The engines are entirely stopped from 12 noon to 12-30 noon.	Preference is given to Sundays except when a holiday occurs when the holiday is substituted for the Sunday.	...	11	11	22	2	4	2	...	8	Total number of factories ... 3 Cotton Mills ... 2 Bone crushing ... 1 Total ... 3
Midday stoppages.	Varying week days.	1	6	2	9	2	4	2	...	8	Number of factories inspected more than three times during the year ... 3
Ditto ...	Holidays are allowed or otherwise Sundays (once a week).	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	
		1	17	13	31	6	11	6	...	23	

E. L. CAPPEL,
District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories, Thána.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT.										
	WESTERN DIVISION.										
	Nandurbár.										
1	Bapubhai and Company.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	14	35	32	67	...	...	...	67
	Ranála.										
2	Badrudin Ahmadalli...	Do. ...	Do. ...	19	62	36	98	...	...	...	98
	Sháháda.										
3	Haribhai Manaklal and Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	21	6	27	...	...	...	27
4	Abdulalli Daudbhai, Sháháda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	15	7	22	...	...	...	22
	Sárangkheda.										
5	Nanabhai Ranchoddas.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	16	5	21	...	...	...	21
6	Ibhramji Abdulalli, Sárangkheda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	24	30	54	...	...	...	54
				...	173	116	289	...	...	...	289
	NORTHERN DIVISION.										
	Sindkheda.										
7	Akbaralli Kanjibhai ...	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	65	42	107	...	...	...	107
8	Wanarshi Kishandas .	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	50	46	96	6	...	6	102
	Shirpur.										
9	The Zorastrian Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	50	70	90	160	...	...	...	160
10	The Bohora Ginning Factories.	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	60	50	110	...	...	...	110
	Chopda.										
11	Channu Shidas Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	46	14	60	...	...	...	60
12	Manak Ratiram ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	50	49	18	67	...	...	...	67
13	Vithal Ramdas ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	36	16	52	...	...	...	52

I.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	8	
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	
Midday stoppages.	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Midday 6	S. v. 3 3	...	...	1	1	12	8	6	1	27	
Midday stoppages.	Monday ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT—*contd.*										
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*										
	Adávad.										
14	Gokuldas Dosabhai's Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	28	16	44	...	...	...	44
	Total of Northern Division.			...	404	292	696	6	...	6	702
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.										
	Jámner.										
15	The Jámner Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	29	117	114	231	...	...	...	231
16	The Neri Cotton Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ..	12½	122	104	226	...	...	...	226
	Chálisgaon.										
17	The Chálisgaon Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	35	60	60	120	...	...	...	120
18	The Manmád Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	40	55	95	...	...	...	95
19	Do. do. ...	Press ...	Do. ...	23	54	6	60	...	...	...	60
20	Govind Virmaji's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	22	130	110	240	...	...	...	240
21	Do. do. ...	Press ...	Do. ...	16	80	8	88	...	...	...	88
	Páchora.										
22	The New Páchora Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Ginning ...	Do. ..	53	75	92	167	..	...	...	167
23	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	48	40	6	46	...	...	...	46
24	Nathu Lalji's Cotton Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	23	53	60	113	...	...	...	113
25	Do. do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	23	33	8	41	...	...	...	41
26	Govind Viranji's Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	25	60	70	130	...	...	...	130
	Kajgaon.										
27	The Kajgaon Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	44	55	45	100	...	...	...	100
28	The Indian Cotton Company, Limited.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	44	70	10	80	...	...	...	80
29	The Mahamed Habib Cotton Press Factory.	Do. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Monday ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	
M. 8	S. 3 v. 5	...	...	...	...	18	8	3	5	34	
By shift ...	Thursday ...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	
By shift ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	8	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	8	
By shifts ...	Saturday ...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	
By shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Has not worked since four years past.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KHÁNDESH DISTRICT—*contd.*			I.H.P.							
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*										
	Kajgaon—continued.										
30	The Manmád Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	44	37	67	104	...	...	...	104
	Bhadgaon.										
31	The Bhadgaon Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	30	85	40	125	...	...	...	125
	Total of Southern Division ...	.....	.....	...	1,111	855	1,966	...	...	...	1,966
	EASTERN DIVISION.										
	Jalgaon.										
32	The Khándesh Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Cotton Mill...	Steam ...	160	883	113	996	170	...	170	1,166
33	The New Berár Company.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	60	60	8	68	...	...	...	68
34	The New Prince of Wales Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	The Mofussil Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	72	12	84	...	...	...	84
36	The Jalgaon Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	29	90	170	260	...	...	...	260
37	Kanji Megheji's Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	44	88	152	240	...	...	...	240
38	Shaikh Adam's Isabhais Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	46	90	250	340	...	...	...	340
39	Shaikh Adam's Isabhai's Factory.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	30	66	8	74	...	...	...	74
	Mhasvad.										
40	Shaikh Adam's Isabhai's Gin.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	18	40	60	100	...	...	...	100
41	The Pimprála Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	35	35	70	105	...	...	...	105
	Yával.										
42	Gokuldas Dosabhai's Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	30	27	52	79	...	...	...	79
	Gata.										
43	Hazi Ibramji Hazi Waheddins Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	35	24	59	...	...	...	59

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By Shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
By Shifts ...	Friday ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Shift. m. 13 3	V. s. 13 3	...	3	...	3	38	23	9	10	80	
Midday stoppages.	Saturday ...	...	...	12	12	4	1	1	2	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The factory has not worked this season.
Midday stoppages.	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	
Midday stoppages.	Thursday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Do. ...	Bazár-day ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Midday stoppages.	Friday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	

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Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KHANDESH DISTRICT—*contd.* EASTERN DIVISION—*continued.*										
	Faizpur.										
44	Kazi Ibhrahim Kazi Wahdins Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	30	60	36	96	...	...	...	96
45	Shiwdin Balchand and Company's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	38	24	62	...	...	...	62
	Nimbhora.										
46	Ramchandra Bapuji's Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	32	60	23	83	12	...	12	95
	Ráver.										
47	The Ráver Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	22	23	35	58	...	...	...	58
48	Dayaldas Kanjilal's Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	28	23	51	...	...	...	51
	Bhusával.										
49	The Railway Workshop.	Repairs to Locomotive &c.	Steam ...	150	839	27	866	153	...	153	1,019
50	Shaik Ahmad's Cotton Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	20	22	25	47	...	...	...	47
	Kandári.										
51	The Indian Cotton Company	Press ...	Steam ...	20	75	14	89	...	...	...	89
	Bodwad.										
52	Empress Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	25	50	45	95	...	...	...	95
53	Cotton Ginning Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	23	44	36	80	...	...	...	80
	Varangaon.										
54	Nawroji Pestonji ...	Ginning ...	Steam ...	15	22	24	46	...	....	...	46
	Jamthi.										
55	Steam Cotton Company.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	44	36	80	...	...	...	80

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) wether Factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By others Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Shifts ...	Wednesday ...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Shifts ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Shifts ...	Friday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Shifts ...	Wednesday ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	
Shifts ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Shifts ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Name of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT—*continued.*										
	EASTERN DIVISION—*continued.*										
	Jalgaon.										
56	The new East India Press Company.	Press ...	Steam ...	72	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
57	The English Press Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Volcarts United Press Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Eastern Division.	.....	.....	...	2,804	1,267	4,071	335	...	335	4,406
	CENTRAL DIVISION.										
	Dhulia.										
59	Kharsetji Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	23	32	52	84	...	...	...	84
60	New Mofussil Company, Dhulia.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	15	90	...	90	...	...	...	90
61	Do. do ..	Ginning ...	Do. ...	40	40	76	116	...	...	...	116
62	Volkarts United Press Company, Dhulia.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	18	86	8	94	...	...	...	94
63	Indian Cotton Company, Deopur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	28	75	100	175	...	...	...	175
64	Penkar's Factory, Dhulia.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	32	24	31	55	...	...	...	55
65	Haji Ismail Gul Mahamed Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	40	35	75	...	...	...	75
66	Manmád Manufacturing Company, Dhulia.	Do. ...	Do. ...	47	45	21	66	...	...	...	66
67	Do. do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	23	9	...	9	...	...	...	9
68	Messrs. Ardesar Rustomji and Company, Dhula.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	20	39	50	89	...	...	...	89
69	Baktaram Nanuram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	49	61	110	...	...	...	110
	Parola.										
70	Pitambar Parbhulal...	Ginning ...	Steam ...	19.5	65	100	165	...	...	...	165
71	Gulabdas Haridas ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	92	84	176	...	...	...	176

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2), (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The factory is not in working order and the Manager is absent.
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
12 Shifts ... 12 Midday stoppage and 2 others.	V. Sunday. 18 6	...	...	14	14	40	8	20	2	70	
Shifts ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	5	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	
Shifts ...	Do. ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	4	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	
Shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	7	
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	3	4	...	1	1	2	4	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	6	
By shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	

FORM

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					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KHA'NDESH DISTRICT—*concluded.*										
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*concluded.*										
	Amalner.										
72	Mahamadalli Isabhai..	Ginning ...	Steam ...	19	29	51	80	...	...	...	80
	Erandol.										
73	Mahamadalli Isabhai...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	41	38	79	...	...	...	79
	Dharangaon.										
74	Mahamadalli Isabhai...	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	39	74	113	...	...	...	113
	Erandol.										
75	Chaturbhuj Durgadas Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	40	40	80	...	...	...	80
	Dharangaon.										
76	Gopalji Ramji ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	32	42	74	...	...	...	74
	Total of Central Division.	.....	.....	...	867	863	1,730	...	...	...	1,730
			Grand Total	...	5,359	3,393	8,752	341	...	341	9,093
	NA'SIK DISTRICT.			N.H.P.							
	G. I. P. Railway Workshops, *Igatpuri.*	Repairing Railway Engines and Carriages and Railway Stock.	Horizontal Stationary Engine.	12	405	2	407	...	...	...	407

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) other wise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2), (c) or (4) under Section 4 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By Midday stoppages.	Monday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	
Do. ...	Thursday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	
Do. ..	Thursday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	
S. m. 10 8	V. S. 14 4	1	1	3	5	8	19	13	35	75	—
.....	.....	1	4	18	23	116	66	51	53	286	

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS)

Total No. of Factories—	76
Cotton Mill	1
Cotton Ginning Factories	55
Cotton Presses	19
Iron Works or Foundries	1
Total ..	76
Number of Factories inspected once during year	1
,, ,, twice ,, ,,	12
,, ,, three times ,,	16
,, ,, more than three times ,, ,,	43
Factories closed ...	4

A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector, Khándesh.

By stoppages from 7 A.M. to 12 noon and from 1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. from Monday to Friday and on Saturday from 7 A.M. to 12-30 noon. Closed on Saturday whole day from 22nd July 1895 to 31st December 1895 owing to slackness of traffic.	General holiday. Workshops are closed from 12-30 noon on Saturday and from 22nd July 1895 for whole Saturday to 31st December 1895 and whole day on Sunday until Monday morning at 7 A.M.	...	2	13	15	4	...	2	...	6

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	N'ASIK DISTRICT —*concluded.*			H. P.							
2	Bajiwalas Cotton Ginning Factory, Chandanpuri.	Cotton Ginning.	Horizontal Stationary Engine.	25	16	30	46	...	...	...	46
3	Ganesh Chhotulal Cotton Ginning Factory, Nándgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	30	18	48	...	...	...	48
4	Sadashiv Mahipat Pophle's Ginning Factory at Málegaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	19	18	55	73	...	...	...	73
			Total ...	...	469	105	574	...	...	...	574
	POONA DISTRICT.			H. P.							
1	The small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of war stores.	High pressure Horizontal and portable Engines.	1 20 1 12 1 30	1,287	...	1,287	193	...	193	1,480
2	The Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of Gunpowder.	Steam Power.	109	135	...	135	...	...	...	135

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Irregular system of shifts with a midday stoppage.	Factory is closed on Fridays and other Hindu holidays and besides 2 days a fortnight for boiler cleaning.	...	...	...	...	By Mr. Lord (1)	...	By Civil Surgeon (1)	...	2	
Do. ...	Closed on Friday and other Hindu holidays.	...	...	...	...	By Mr. Stewart (2)	...	By Civil Surgeon (2)	By District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories, Nasik (1).	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	... ..	...	2	13	15	7	...	5	1	13	

R. B. STEWART,
District Magistrate.

Works by midday stoppage from 1 to 1-30 P. M., except Saturday when it closes at 2-30 P. M.	Sundays and chief public holidays observed.	...	3	2	5	4	...	...	...	...
Works by stoppages from 9 to 9-30 A. M., except Saturdays when it closes at 0-30 P. M.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	POONA DISTRICT —*continued.*			H. P.							
3	The Gun Carriage Factory, Poona.	Wood work of Ordnance carriage, carts, waggons, transport carts, ambulance, &c., and repairs to heliograph.	High pressure compound condensing.	25	162	...	162	...	...	...	162
4	The G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Lonávli.	Repairing Railway Stock.	2 Horizontal Engines.	27 8	345	4	349	...	...	...	349
5	The Reay Paper Mill, Mundhva.	Paper Making.	Steam power.	150	131	97	228	21	17	38	266
6	The Mundhva Cotton Mill, Mundhva.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	50	53	18	71	15	3	18	89

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (1)(*c*) or (4) under Section (5) B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Works by midday stoppage from 1-30 to 2 P. M., except on Saturdays when it closes at 2-30 P. M.	Sundays and chief public holidays observed.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Worked by midday stoppages from 12 noon to 1 P. M., except Saturdays when work closes at 0-30 P. M.	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	
Portion by midday stoppages of 1½ hours for females and of 1 hour for males, and portion by shifts.	Sunday observed as a holiday. If, however, the factory is closed for a Native holiday on a week day, it is worked instead on a preceding or following Sunday.	...	1	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	
Works by midday stoppages of 1½ hours for females and ½ hour for males. Children work by shifts.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	

FORM

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					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	POONA DISTRICT—*continued.*			H. P.							
7	The Deccan Brewery, Dápori.	Brewing ...	Steam Power.	18	250	...	250	...	...	...	250
8	The Cotton and Silk Manufactory, Poona.	Cotton and Silk Spinning and Weaving.	Horizontal Compound Condensing Engine.	550	502	130	632	27	2	29	661
9	The Metal Factory, Bhawáni Peth.	Iron Moulding.	Steam Power.	10	43	...	43	...	...	...	43
10	The Metal Factory, Kasba Peth.	Making Brass, Copper and German Silver utensils.	Do. ...	Do.	52	...	52	1	...	1	53
11	The Metal Factory, Shanwár Peth.	Making Brass, and Iron utensils.	Steam Power.	20	58	...	58	...	...	...	58
			Total ...	...	3,018	249	3,267	257	22	279	3,546

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Worked by midday stoppage from 12 noon to 1 P.M.	Sunday observed as a general holiday.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Works partly by midday stoppage from 0-30 to 1 P.M., and partly by shifts.	Varying ...	...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Works by midday stoppage from 12 noon to 2 P.M.	Sundays and public holidays observed.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Works by midday stoppage from 11-30 A.M. to 0-30 P.M.	*Vide* entry against No. 5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Works by midday stoppage from 12 noon to 1 P.M.	Sunday observed as a general holiday.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Total No. of Factories ... ... 11 Cotton Mills ... 2 Gunpowder Factory. 1 Gun Carriage ... 1 Paper Mills ... 1 Railway Workshop. 1 Breweries. ... 1 Small Arms Ammunition Factory ... 1 Iron Works or Foundries ... 1 Metal Factories. 2 Total ... 11
.....	.....	...	6	8	14	46	...	...	...	...	

H. F. SILCOCK,
Collector.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.			H. P.							
1	The Spinning and Weaving Company, Sholápur.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	1,000	973	407	1,380	...	...	...	1,380
				N.H.P.							
2	The Gamudiá's Press, Bársi.	Cotton Press.	Do. ...	44	35	...	35	...	...	...	35
3	The New East India Press, Bársi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	60	20	30	50	...	...	...	50
4	The Indian Cotton Company, Bársi.	Do. ..	Do. ...	25	30	20	50	...	...	...	50
5	The New Prince of Wales Press, Bársi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	30	...	30	...	...	...	30
6	Gokaldás Kalyanji Cotton Press, Bársi.	Do. ...	The Company has gone into liquidation, and hence no information								
7	Mohanlal Maganlal Ginnig Factory.	Ginning Cotton.	Steam Engine.	32	25	40	65	...	...	...	65
8	Damodar Sundardas.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	22	28	50	...	...	...	50
			Total ...	...	1,135	525	1,660	...	...	...	1,660

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sudays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers. (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The factory is worked by midday stoppages.	If a native festival falls on week day the Mill is stopped on that day. If not it is closed on Sunday.	...	2	10	12	4	4	2	1	11	
The factory is worked by shifts.	Varying week days and general holidays are given.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Do.	Sundays and general holidays are given.	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	Abstract (District Totals).—
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	Total No. of Factories—
is available.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton Mills ... 1 Cotton-cleaning factories ... 2 Cotton Presses ... 5 Total ... 8
The factory is worked by shifts.	Sundays and general holidays are given.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Do.	Varying week days and general holidays are given.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	Number of Factories inspected twice during year ... 3 „ more than three times. 4 Total ... 7
		...	2	10	12	12	4	14	1	31	

L. G. DESHMUKH,
District Magistrate.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.			H. P.							
1	Ahmednagar Cotton Press.	Cotton Pressing.	Hydraulic Steam Power.	19	65	10	75	...	...	...	75
2	The Acbar Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	35	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
3	Harvey and Sabhapathy Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
4	Gokaldas Kallianji ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	50	8	58	...	...	...	58
5	Balam Takli Ginning Factory.	Ginning Cotton.	Marshall and Sons Steel Loco. Type Engine.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...		215	50	265	...	...	...	265
	BELGAUM DISTRICT.										
1	The Falls Mills and the Campbell Mills, Gokák Falls, Belgaum District.	Cotton Spinning and ginning.	Water ...	H. P. 750 and 400	537	396	933	320	180	500	1,433

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5B (2), (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The labourers other than those who come in contact with machinery do the work by contract and make their own arrangements for leisure for food and rest. With respect to the others midday rest of one hour is allowed.	Sunday is general holiday except when there is urgent work, in which case a holiday is given in the week following.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	Abstract (District Totals).
		...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	Total number of Factories ... 4
		...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	Cotton Presses ...
		...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	Number of Factories inspected more than three times ... 44
The number of operatives being below the minimum prescribed in the Act the factory does not come under the Act.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	16	...	7	...	23	

E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Collector.

Midday stoppages.	Every Sunday given; not exempted.	One...	Two .	16 .	19	Four .	Two .	Four .	...	Ten .	

C. C. BOYD,
Acting Collector and District Magistrate,
Belgaum District.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Name of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BIJA'PUR DISTRICT.			H. P.							
1	Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapathy Press Company, Limited, Bijápur.	Cotton pressing.	Steam power.	14	22	37	59	...	...	...	59
2	Do. ...	Cotton ginning.	Do. ...	14½	18	27	45	...	...	...	45
3	The New Prince of Wales Company, Limited, Bijpáur.	Cotton pressing.	Do. ...	12	20	30	50	...	...	...	50
4	West Patent Press Company, Limited, Bágalkot.	Do. ...	Hydraulic pressure from steam Engine.	13	11	...	11	...	...	...	11
5	Binny's Cotton Press, Bágalkot.	Do. ...	Engine Boiler	12	20	50	70	...	...	...	70
			Total ...		91	144	235	...	...	...	235
	DHA'RWA'R DISTRICT.			N.H.P.							
1	The Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Hubli.	Manufacture of cotton.	Steam power.	75	487	182	669	36	18	54	723

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinary given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											Abstract (District Totals).
Neither by shifts nor by stoppages, intervals for rest being given by turn.	Sunday is general holiday except when there is urgent work, in which case a holiday is given in the succeeding week.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	Cotton-cleaning Factories ... 1 Cotton Presses ... 4 Total 5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
By midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	Number of Factories inspected twice during year ... 1 Do. three times 1 Do. more than three times 3
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	14	...	9	...	23	Total ... 5

F. A. H. ELLIOT,
District Magistrate.

											Abstract (District Totals).
(1) By shifts in the case of children. (2) Midday stoppages in the case of adults.	General holiday allowed on every Sunday.	...	...	4	4	4	3	1	...	8	Total No. of Factories— ... ... 2 Cotton Mills ... 1 Iron Works or Foundries ... 1 Total 2

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	DHA'RWA'R DISTRICT—*concluded.*										
	Southern Marátha Railway Workshops, Hubli.	Erection and repairs of Locomotive Engines, construction and repairs of Carriages and Wagons and manufacture of Tools, Plant and furniture for the Company's purposes.	Stationary and Portable Steam Engines.	150 Aggregate N. H. P.	1,325	...	1,325	...	...	...	1,325
			Total ...	...	1,812	182	1,994	36	18	54	2,048
	SIND.			H. P.							
	HYDERABAD DISTRICT.										
1	Shiwandas	Cotton Gin...	Steam Engine.	16	21	3	24	13	...	13	37
2	Manghanmal Asumal .	Do. ...	Do. ..	12	32	55	87	...	...	...	87
3	Chuharmal	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	34	6	40	...	...	...	40
4	Thakurdas (Hyderabad).	Do. ..	Do. ...	8	39	60	99	...	...	...	99
5	Vishindas Ratanchand.	Do. ...	Do. ...	21	106	96	202	...	...	...	202
6	Manumal Rupchand..	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	40	60	100	...	...	...	100
7	Thakardas Fuleli ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	65	80	145	5	8	13	158
8	Khemchand Isardas...	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	97	56	153	15	17	32	185
9	Narumal Mulchand ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	31	6	37	8	7	15	52
10	Adamji Karimji ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	45	35	80	10	...	10	90
11	Manghanmal Wadhumal.	Do. ...	Do. ...	7	25	5	30	...	...	...	30
12	Kalumal Bachumal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	46	4	50	...	...	...	50
13	Vishindas Chanchaldas.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	55	16	71	2	...	2	73
14	Vasanmal Jesomal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	43	28	71	5	8	13	84

No. I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages from 11-30 A.M. to 12-30 noon.	General holiday on Sundays.	...	...	27	27	4	3	1	...	8	Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year 2
		...	...	31	31	8	6	2	...	16	

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Collector and District Magistrate.

						By Magistrates Subdivisional only.			By District Magistrates.		Abstract (District Totals).
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	7	Total Number of Factories—
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	4	10	Cotton-cleaning Factories ... 19
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	4	7	
Midday stoppages and male children by shifts.	Sunday and other holidays.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	
Midday stoppages.	Friday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	1	4	
Midday stoppages and male children by shifts.	Sunday and other holidays.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SIND—*continued.*										
	HYDERABAD DISTRICT—*concluded.*										
15	Pokardas	Cotton Gin...	Steam Engine.	12	47	29	76	6	9	15	91
16	Mr. S. W. Anderson...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	80	55	135	9	6	15	150
17	Kishnomal Ramchand.	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	40	50	90	...	...	...	90
18	Hasasing	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	34	30	64	...	...	...	64
19	Messrs. Ralli Brothers.	Do. ...	Do. ...	48	240	95	335	60	32	92	427
			Total ...	...	1,120	769	1,889	133	87	220	2,109
	KARA'CHI DISTRICT.										
1	N. W. Railway ...	Railway Workshops for repairs to Locomotive Engines, Carriages, Wagons, &c.	4 Steam Engines.	H.P. 83 (Averaging).	1,172	...	1,172	...	...	...	1,172
2	McLeod Road Iron Works and Metal Mart.	Engineering Workshops.	Horizontal High Pressure Engine with Locomotive Boiler.	23	214	...	214	1	...	1	215
3	Karáchi Iron Works, McLeod Road.	Iron Manufacture.	Steam ...	6 & 10	200	...	200	...	...	...	200

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked, mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages and male children by shifts.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	7	Number of Factories inspected three times ... 1 „ „ more than three times ... 18
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	5	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	7	
Do. ...	Sunday and one day after every fortnight.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	6	
Do. ...	Sunday and other holidays.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	
		...	3	2	5	17	9	38	49	113	

C. G. DODGSON,
Acting District Magistrate.

Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	...	...	5	5	3	...	2	...	5
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KARA'CHI DISTRICT—*concluded.*			Averaging H. P.							
4	Commissioner's Printing Press.	Printing and Binding.	Steam ...	3	100	...	100	1	...	1	101
5	Karáchi Arsenal. ...	General repairs to warlike stores.	Engine ...	12	77	...	77	2	...	2	79
6	Sind Press Company, Limited.	Pressing bales.	Do. ...	26	32	2	34	...	...	...	34
7	Albert Press Company, Limited.	Do. cotton, wool, &c.	Steam Engine.	18	37	2	39	...	...	...	39
8	McHinch Bone Mill...	Crushing bones.	Do. ...	16 12	60	60	120	2	5	7	127
9	Edalji Dinshaw Press.	Pressing bales.	Do. ...	50	50	...	50	...	...	...	50
10	Sind and Punjáb Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Cotton Press.	Do. ...	35	41	...	41	6	...	6	47
11	Ground Floor Press...	Pressing cotton, wool, &c.	Do. ...	...	95	15	110	5	...	5	115
12	Bone Mill, Queen's road.	Crushing bone.	Do. ...	50	50	36	86	6	2	8	94
			Total ...		2,128	115	2,243	23	7	30	2,273

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 (B) 2 (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Sunday ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	Cotton Presses ... 5
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Stoppages ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	Iron Works or Foundries ... 4
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	Printing Presses, &c. 1
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	Crushing bones ... 2
											Total ... 12
Whenever necessary the men leave off work to eat or other purposes.	The Press is worked on an average of 17 days a month; some of these days are not full days.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
By shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	Number of Factories inspected twice during year. 2
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	„ more than three times. 10
.....	.....	1	...	5	6	39	...	22	...	61	

R. GILES,
District Magistrate, Karáchi.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.										
1	Railway Workshops, Adamshah, Sukkur.	General repairs of Railway Plant.	Six fixed and semi-portable Engines.		1,401	Nil.	1,401	None under 15 years of age is allowed on the Railway premises.	Nil.	Nil.	1,401

Note.—Columns 2 to 14 of this statement will be compiled from half-yearly Return I, submitted by occupiers (prescribed in Home Department Inspectors.

*The mean of the figures shown in the two half-yearly statements to be entered in these columns.

†In the case of Factories worked "otherwise" full details to be given, *e.g.* (as to column 13), whether the Factory is exempted under not complied with and the steps taken to enforce compliance.

‡Accident to be shown as "Serious" where the injury caused results in or is equivalent to the loss of an eye or limb, or is so sovere as to The number of Factories of each class to be separately shown.

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Morning shift 4½ hours. After-noon 4 hours. Saturday 5½ hours. Only 1 shift.	General Holidays on Sundays and other Native and Christian Holidays, &c.	...	1	7	8	...	*5	†2	...	7	*5 By District Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories. †By Civil Surgeon and Joint Medicial Inspector of Factories, Sukkur.

Notification No. 428, dated 25th March 1892). Columns 15 to 23 will be compiled from the registers kept in the offices of Magistrates and Special

Section 5 A (2), or the reasons for which shifts or stoppages were not enforced: and (as to column 24) the reasons for which the [illegible] were

incapacitate the labourer from work for 21 days or more.

ALFRED MAYHEW, Colonel,
Collector of Shikárpur.

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